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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

AT THE REQUEST OF

SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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FOREWORD

By Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, Chairman, Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations

Throughout its history, nature has struck devastating blows to the citizens of the United States through fires, floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts, and other natural disasters.

In the early days of the Republic, the Federal Government's responsibility to assist communities in times of great disaster was recognized. For example, in the early 1800's the Congress extended the time for discharging customhouse bonds of the sufferers from the great Portsmouth fire.

However, over the years Federal assistance was restricted chiefly to special grants of money appropriated by the Congress on the occasions when a natural disaster of great magnitude occurred. At other times, agencies of the Government were granted specific authority to provide relief.

It was not until 1947 that the Federal Government laid the framework for a general policy for disaster relief. In that year the 80th Congress empowered the President to direct the Federal Works Administrator to make surplus wartime supplies available to States, local governments, and citizens in a disaster area.

The present policy for disaster relief was established by the Federal Disaster Act of 1950, Public Law 875 of the 81st Congress, which gave the President broad powers to provide immediate assistance through all departments of the Government when a major natural disaster occurs. The act authorizes the President to provide—

> an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to States and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major disasters.

Today, there are fully half a hundred Federal agencies, bureaus, and offices which have statutory responsibility for providing disaster assistance either under the provisions of the Federal Disaster Act or under other statutes which give them specific authority in certain areas.

However, because of the vast complexities of the disaster program considerable confusion has existed at local governmental levels as to (1) what Federal assistance is available, (2) which agency of the Government provides it, and (3) where local officials apply for relief.

For that reason, at my direction the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress has compiled the accompanying disaster handbook which documents the Federal assistance available, detailing the responsibilities, the locations of regional offices, and the specific services Federal agencies provide.

Four categories are covered. These are: (1) Assistance available; (2) responsibilities, as provided by specific statutory authority, or as

directed in agreement with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, or within the normal statutory authority of the agency; (3) to whom assistance is rendered, whether directly to individual sufferers, through State or local governments, or to those instrumentalities themselves; and, (4) where to apply, whether to the regional office of the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization, or directly to the national or regional offices of the Federal agency providing the assistance.

In my opinion the widespread distribution of this information to Governors, the mayors of our cities, and all other officials who are responsible for disaster relief will clarify much of the confusion which has previously existed. It will, I am confident, aid in more expeditious execution of the Federal program.

In conclusion, I would be, indeed, remiss if I did not express on behalf of the subcommittee my sincere appreciation to Mr. C. Frank Keyser, of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, who has been responsible for the compilation of this report.

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Prepared by C. Frank Keyser, analyst, conservation and natural resources, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

FEDERAL DISASTER RELIEF MANUAL

I. OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

INTRODUCTION

All assistance by Federal agencies in major peacetime disasters is now a coordinated operation under Public Law 875, 81st Congress, which is the Federal Disaster Act of 1950. Section 5(a) of that act provides:

> In the interest of providing maximum mobilization of Federal assistance under this act, the President is authorized to coordinate in such manner as he may determine the activities of Federal agencies in providing disaster assistance.

In accordance with this statement the assistance which the Federal agencies may be directed by the President to render to State and local agencies are enumerated in the act.

Section 3 of Public Law 875, 81st Congress, states:

> In any major disaster, Federal agencies are hereby authorized when directed by the President to provide assistance—
>
> (*a*) by utilizing or lending, with or without compensation therefor, to States and local governments their equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources, other than the extension of credit under the authority of any act;
>
> (*b*) by distributing, through the American National Red Cross or otherwise, medicine, food, and other consumable supplies;
>
> (*c*) by donating or lending equipment and supplies, determined under then existing law to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government, to States for use or distribution by them for the purposes of the Act including the restoration of public facilities damaged or destroyed in such major disaster and essential rehabilitation of individuals in need as the result of such major disaster; and
>
> (*d*) by performing on public or private lands protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, clearing debris and wreckage, making emergency repairs to and temporary replacements of public facilities of local governments damaged or destroyed in such major disaster, providing temporary housing or other emergency shelter for families who, as a result of such major disaster, require temporary housing or other emergency shelter, and making contributions to States and local governments for purposes stated in subsection (d). The authority conferred by this Act, and any funds provided hereunder shall be supplementary to, and not in substitution for, nor in limitation of, any other authority conferred or funds provided under any other law. Any funds received by Federal agencies as reimbursement for services or supplies furnished under the authority of this section shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations currently available for such service or supplies. The Federal Government shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a Federal agency or an employee of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this section

Delegation of Presidential Authority

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has been designated by the President of the United States to administer the Federal Disaster Act of 1950 (Public Law 875, 81st Cong.), and supplemental legislation, by Executive Orders 10427, 10737, and 10773, and to prescribe rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions thereof. Public Law 875 has defined a major disaster as follows:

A major disaster: Means any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby, and respecting which the Governor of any State (or the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia) in which such catastrophe may occur or threaten to occur certifies the need for disaster assistance under the Federal Disaster Act (Public Law 875), and shall give assurance of expenditure of a reasonable amount of the funds of the government of said State, local governments therein, or other agencies, for the same or similar purposes with respect to such catastrophe.[1]

1. Assistance available

A. Following Presidential declaration of a major disaster area the OCDM may direct any Federal agency to provide assistance within its capabilities within the disaster affected area as follows:

1. By utilizing or lending, with or without compensation, transfer to States and local governments their equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources, other than the extension of credit under the authority of any act.
2. By distributing, through the American National Red Cross or otherwise, medicine, food and other consumable supplies.
3. By donating to States and local governments equipment and supplies determined under then existing law to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government.
4. By performing on public or private lands protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property.
5. By providing temporary housing or emergency shelter.
6. By debris and wreckage clearance, and emergency repairs and temporary replacement of essential public facilities of local governments.

B. Following Presidential declaration of a major disaster area the OCDM may render financial assistance as follows:

1. To State and local governments upon a showing of need for utilization in alleviating the effects of the disaster for protective work and other work for the protection of life and property, debris and wreckage clearance, and emergency repairs and temporary replacement of essential public facilities of local governments, including provisions for temporary housing or emergency shelter.
2. To Federal agencies for reimbursement of expenditures made in accordance with the regulations of the OCDM and at the direction of OCDM as governed by OCDM regulations relative thereto.
3. To State and local governments for reimbursement of expenditures made in accordance with the rules and regulations

[1] 23 F.R. 3636, May 27, 1958.

of OCDM in carrying out disaster relief operations approved in advance by the OCDM.

C. Coordination and direction of disaster relief operations by Federal agencies.

D. Cooperation with and coordination of disaster relief operations by State, local, and private organizations and agencies.

E. Advice, guidance, and program direction to all levels of government in relief operations.

2. Responsibilities

A. Prior to determination of a major disaster:

1. In order to further the most effective utilization of the personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities and other resources of Federal agencies pursuant to the Federal Disaster Act during a major disaster, such agencies from time to time shall make suitable plans and preparations in anticipation of their responsibilities. The OCDM will coordinate such planning on the national level and on a regional level, on behalf of the President.

2. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, in cooperation with other Federal agencies will develop appropriate memoranda of understanding to clarify areas of Federal responsibility in natural disaster plans and operations.

3. The Director of OCDM fosters the development of such State and local organizations and plans as may be necessary, including specialized training, to cope with major disasters. In so doing he makes it clear to such State and local and private agencies that Federal assistance is supplemental to that afforded by State, local, and private agencies, and not in substitution therefor. He shall ascertain that such State and local agencies have or plan to utilize their own resources, facilities, and funds to the fullest degree.

B. Upon determination that a major disaster exists or threatens to occur:

1. The appropriate regional director, OCDM, receives the request for Federal assistance from the Governor of any State in which a disaster has occurred or threatens to occur, and which constitutes or will eventuate in a major natural disaster. The regional director, OCDM, determines that each request includes:

(*a*) The assurance of the expenditure of a reasonable amount of the State, local governments or other agencies' resources for alleviating damage from the disaster.

(*b*) An estimate of the severity and extent of damage resulting from the disaster and the total funds, personnel, equipment, and material or other resources required to alleviate such damage (damage comprehends suffering and hardship).

(*c*) A statement of action taken or recommended to be taken by the State legislature or local legislating and governing authorities with regard to the disaster.

(*d*) A statement of the extent and nature of the minimum amount of Federal assistance needed (Federal funds, personnel, equipment, material, or other resources) to alleviate damage caused by the disaster.

(*e*) An estimate of the State and local funds, equipment, material and other resources available and to be made available to cope with the disaster.

2. The regional director, OCDM, forwards the request of the Governor for Federal assistance to the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. He will accompany this request with his report and recommendations based upon the information provided by the Governor and any pertinent information available to him from an examination and survey in the field or from other sources.

3. The Director, OCDM, considers the request of the Governor for Federal assistance and forwards it to the President, accompanied by his recommendation as to action by the President thereon. In determining his recommendation the Director, OCDM, must consider and evaluate: the severity and extent of the disaster; the reasonableness of State and local efforts in relation to the severity of the disaster for the alleviation of damage resulting therefrom; the operational disaster relief plans of the State and local governments and agencies; the nature and extent of Federal assistance requested; the report and recommendation of the regional director, OCDM; and any other available information.

4. The President will determine whether a major disaster exists (i.e. that the conditions constitute a major disaster within the meaning of the Federal Disaster Act). Upon a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists, the Director, OCDM, will immediately initiate action to provide Federal assistance in accordance with such declaration, allocation of funds by the President, applicable law and regulations. The determination of the President, with respect to the declaration of a major disaster, will be promptly transmitted to the Governor of the State concerned.

C. When a major disaster has been declared by the President:

1. If, and as may be deemed necessary, the President will allocate to the Director, OCDM, Federal funds for use in connection with disaster relief operations in a specific disaster. The funds so allocated to the Director may be utilized by him—

(*a*) Upon a showing of need for reallocation for use in aid of the State and local governments in alleviating the damage caused by the disaster.

(*b*) For reimbursement of any Federal or State agency, for any such agency's authorized expenditures made under the act, at the direction of OCDM, and in compliance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by OCDM acting on behalf of the President. This reimbursement authority shall be exercised subject to the concurrence of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

2. Upon declaration by the President that a major disaster exists, the Director, OCDM, will immediately initiate action to provide Federal assistance in accordance with the terms of the declaration.

3. The Director, OCDM, may delegate or assign to the head of any agency of the executive branch of Government, subject to

the consent of the agency head concerned in each case, any authority or function delegated or assigned to the Director, OCDM, by the provisions of Executive Order 10427 and Executive Order 10737, as amended. Any such head of agency may redelegate any authority or functions so delegated or assigned to him by the Director, OCDM, to any officer or employee subordinate to him whose appointment is required to be made with the advice and consent of the Senate.

4. The regional director, OCDM, for the appropriate region is delegated the responsibility for directing and coordinating disaster relief operations in the area in which the disaster has occurred:

(*a*) The regional director, OCDM, gives maximum consideration to the existing responsibilities, authorities, practices, customs, and arrangements of the other Federal agencies, States, local governments, and the American National Red Cross.

(*b*) Upon declaration that a major disaster exists the appropriate regional director, OCDM, will negotiate with the Governor of the State (or his authorized representative) a Federal-State assistance agreement. This agreement shall provide for the manner in which Federal assistance is to be made available, and contain the assurance of the State that a reasonable amount of the funds of the State, local governments or other agencies therein will be expended in alleviation of damage caused by the disaster. The agreement will also contain such other terms and conditions consistent with the Federal Disaster Act, Executive orders issued assigning responsibilities thereunder, and the regulations the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has prescribed or may require. The agreement may provide for assistance to be furnished by Federal agencies; financial assistance to be furnished for protective and other work for the protection of life and property; debris and wreckage clearance; emergency repairs or temporary replacement of essential public facilities of local governments; and provision of temporary housing or emergency shelter.

(*c*) Federal financial assistance shall be provided on the basis of project applications submitted by the State and local governments and approved by the regional director, OCDM, pursuant to the Federal-State assistance agreement. The project application will provide the basis of a request for an advance or reimbursement for approved expenditures, provided that the total of all advances and reimbursements shall not exceed the amount of financial assistance stipulated in the Federal-State assistance agreement. Payments will be made directly to the authorized agent for the State for its own use or for the use of the particular local government therein.

(*d*) Financial assistance shall be limited to protective work and other work for the protection of life and property, debris and wreckage clerance, and emergency repairs and temporary replacement of essential public facilities of local

governments, including provisions for temporary housing or emergency shelter. Criteria shall be as follows:

(1) Protective work: Shall be for the performance on public or private lands of protective or other work essential to the preservation of life and property. When necessary to preserve life, protective and other work shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to remove the immediate threats to health and safety. When necessary to preserve property, protective and other work shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to prevent immediate damage to such property.

(2) Debris and wreckage clearance: On public property, that which is essential to the immediate resumption of essential public services, or on public or private property, when the public health or safety is endangered or threatened.

(3) Emergency repairs and temporary replacements: Only for those public facilities of local governments which have been damaged or destroyed and the operation of which is essential to health, safety or welfare; limited to providing for the resumption of essential public services until such time as permanent repairs or replacements may be made; except when specifically authorized by the Director, a Federal financial contribution toward the permanent replacement of a public facility, in lieu of and in an amount no greater than that estimated to be required for the temporary replacement or emergency repair, may be authorized where such permanent replacement will expeditiously permit the resumption of the essential public service provided by the facility.

(4) Temporary housing or emergency shelter: Prior to provision of temporary housing or other emergency shelter, a determination of the need will be made by the regional director, after consultation and survey of available facilities by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Red Cross, and such officials of State and local governments as he deems appropriate. It shall be limited to the minimum required to provide shelter during such period of time as would be reasonably necessary to permit the construction or repair of permanent housing in the area, or relocation of displaced persons in permanent housing in unaffected areas.

(*e*) Loan or donation of surplus property:

(1) The regional director may direct any Federal agency to donate or lend equipment or supplies determined to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government to States for use or distribution by them for the purposes of the Federal Disaster Act, in combating the effects of major disasters.

(*f*) In carrying out disaster relief operations, any Federal agency is authorized to accept and utilize, with the consent of the State or local government, the services, personnel,

materials and facilities of those governments or agencies in connection with the disaster. Such utilization shall not be considered to make such services, personnel, materials, or facilities, Federal in nature or make such State, local governments, or agencies an arm or agent of the Federal Government.

(*g*) The regional director, OCDM, maintains liaison with all agencies engaged in disaster relief operations in the affected area. He will provide guidance, advice and direction. He will direct which, as among several Federal agencies, will provide specific assistance or services.

(*h*) The regional director will report fully to the Director on the current status of disaster relief operations and make a final report. In anticipation of such reports he will see to it that all prescribed rules and regulations are complied with and proper accounts are kept, and which will remain open to him and to the General Accounting Office for examination during normal working hours. This will apply to all agencies engaged in disaster operations under the Federal Disaster Act, and under his direction.

(*i*) Engineering field inspections are a prerequisite to final action by the OCDM regional director on all projects to insure that the work was completed in accordance with the approved project applications.

5. On behalf of the President, the Director, OCDM, issues policy statements from time to time regarding mobilization activities of the executive branch of the Government. These may relate to production, procurement, manpower, stabilization, and transport, and are for the purpose of coordinating Federal agency activities in the interest of strengthening the national defense. In those cases where the policy would require an operational activity as distinguished from a planning program, reliance is placed upon the statutory authorities available to the executive agencies. The policy statement merely indicates a policy that those powers should be exercised to accomplish the stated policy, within limits consistent with the basic objectives of the agency's authority. Action which may be of value in a disaster situation which may be the subject of such a policy statement might include:

(*a*) Preferential treatment in the placement of defense procurement contracts be given to industries which may have suffered economic loss due to the disaster or are located in an area of disaster whose economy would be greatly enhanced by the award of a defense contract in the area.

(*b*) Priority of materials, services, and equipment to be given for use in a disaster affected area, either for reconstruction and rehabilitation of disaster-damaged industry or for use in fulfilling contract obligations inhibited by disaster damage for industries engaged in production essential to national defense.

(*c*) Leasing of Government-owned machine tools and production equipment, either to replace or supplement disaster-damaged tools and equipment or to aid in rehabilitation of an industry or economic area.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governments.

4. Where to apply

Individuals: To local government.

Local government: To State government.

State government: To regional directors, OCDM, for the region affected by the disaster.

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION (OCDM)

National headquarters	Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.
Operational headquarters	Federal Center, Battle Creek, Mich. Phone: Woodward 2-6511. Government Code: 146.

REGIONAL OFFICES

States	*Address*
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey.	Regional Director, OCDM Region 1, Oak Hill Rd., Harvard, Mass. Phone: Gladstone 6-3231.
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, District of Columbia.	Regional Director, OCDM Region 2, Olney, Md. Phone: Whitehall 6-6200. Government Code: 1269
North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Regional Director, OCDM Region 3, Post Office Box 108, Thomasville, Ga. Phone: Canal 6-1761.
Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.	Regional Director, OCDM Region 4, Battle Creek, Mich. Phone: Woodward 8-8142.
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.	Regional Director, OCDM Region 5, Post Office Box 2935, University Hill Station, Denton, Tex. Phone: Dupont 2-5491.
Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming.	Regional Director, OCDM Region 6, Post Office Box 8878, University Park Station, Denver 10, Colo. Phone: Sherman 4-2341, extension 1.
California, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii.	Regional Director, OCDM Region 7, Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Santa Rosa, Calif. Phone: Liberty 2-1680.
Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Alaska.	Regional Director, OCDM Region 8, Everett, Wash. Phone: Alpine 9-7191.

II. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture renders two types of assistance in natural disaster emergencies. The first follows the declaration by the President of a major disaster, and the second may be activated on the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture according to specific statutory authority.

1. Areas of Responsibility Following Action Invoking Public Law 875

1. Assistance available

A. Agricultural Research Service: Furnishes trained field veterinarians and scientific personnel skilled in physical, biological, chemical, and engineering research.

B. Agricultural Marketing Service:

i. Furnish administrative structure and direction for distribution of federally acquired food.

ii. Furnish veterinarians and food inspectors and graders trained in plant sanitation and food inspection.

C. Commodity Stabilization Services (see under II):

i. Furnish feed for livestock at reduced prices or by donation pursuant to Public Law 115, 83d Congress, in disaster areas designated under Public Law 875.

ii. Provide facilities for acquisition, storage, and handling of food and feed.

D. Farmers Home Administration (see under II): Economic disaster loans to farmers pursuant to Public Law 115, 83d Congress, in disaster areas designated under Public Law 875.

E. Forest Service: Furnishes personnel and equipment for rescue work, snow removal, and firefighting.

F. Extension Service: Renders advice on cleanup of damaged property, sanitary precautions, water supply and sewage disposal, insect infestations, use of canned and locker-stored food, subsequent to disaster-caused power failure, food and water for livestock, safety of damaged buildings, substitute planting for damaged crops, grain storage problems, renovation of farm equipment and facilities.

G. Rural Electrification Administration:

i. Assist in restoration of electric power and rural telephone service in REA service lines. May assist other power service restoration.

ii. Credit and technical assistance to rural electric and telephone cooperatives whose facilities have suffered damage as a result of the disaster.

H. Soil Conservation Service:

i. Technical assistance in rehabilitation of disaster damaged agricultural land.

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ii. Technical assistance in dealing with emergency protection against high water.

iii. Loan of limited amounts of heavy earth-moving equipment.

iv. Technical assistance with transportation problems when major highways cannot be used.

2. Responsibilities

A. Under Public Law 875 the components of the Department of Agriculture may be required to render any assistance within their capabilities at the request of the appropriate OCDM regional director.

B. When necessary assistance is immediately required the appropriate officials of the Department will act promptly and notify the OCDM regional director of the action taken at the earliest opportunity subsequent thereto.

C. In instances where no delay will be caused the OCDM regional director should be notified of a request for assistance before it is rendered.

D. OCDM will coordinate assistance by evaluation of requests received and total assistance needed.

E. The regional director, OCDM, in charge of disaster relief operations will decide which of two agencies will render the assistance required.

F. Field offices of the Department's constituent services will, upon written request of the appropriate regional director, OCDM, render the requested assistance.

G. If assistance requested by the OCDM involves extra expenditures by the Department of Agriculture field offices, upon approval of the central headquarters of the individual service, such assistance may be undertaken. Reimbursement by OCDM will be requested of the amount obligated.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

A. Individuals in need of emergency assistance.

B. Individuals in need of technical advice.

C. State and local agencies needing assistance of veterinarians, scientific personnel because of the danger of pestilence, plant disease, or insect infestation.

D. State and local agencies including the American National Red Cross responsible for mass feeding.

E. Warehousemen and food and feed dealers who need technical assistance in testing and approving stocks for use or sale.

F. Farmers and stockmen in need of credit unable to get it from the usual sources.

G. Farmers and stockmen in need of feed for livestock.

4. Where to apply [1]

A. Agricultural Research Service: Local representative.

B. Agricultural Marketing Service: State agricultural statistician, any of the Service's local commodity inspection and grading offices, or Food Distribution Division, AMS, Offices:

1. 139 Centre Street, Room 501, New York 13, N.Y.
2. 50 Seventh Street NE., Room 252, Atlanta 23, Ga.
3. 431 South Dearborn Street, Room 3–127, Chicago 5, Ill.
4. 500 South Ervay Street, Room 1812, Dallas 1, Tex.

[1] In all instances application may be made to the appropriate regional director, OCDM, who will immediately contact the proper field office of the Department of Agriculture.

5. 630 Sansome Street, 630 Appraisers Building, San Francisco 11, Calif.

C. Commodity Stabilization Service: County agricultural stabilization and conservation committee or State agricultural stabilization and conservation committee.

D. Farmers Home Administration: The county supervisor or State director of Farmers Home Administration.

E. Forest Service: Nearest forest supervisor or regional forester:

Region 1: Federal Building, Missoula, Mont.
Region 2: Federal Center, Building 85, Denver, Colo.
Region 3: 510 Second Street NW., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Region 4: Forest Service Building, Ogden, Utah.
Region 5: 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco 11, Calif.
Region 6: Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg.
Region 7: Center Building, 6816 Market Street, Upper Darby, Pa.
Region 8: Peachtree Building, 50 Seventh Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.
Region 9: Carpenter Building, 710 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 3, Wis.
Region 10: Federal Territorial Building, Juneau, Alaska.
Tropical: Post Office Box 577, Rio Piedros, P.R.

F. Extension Service: Local county extension agent or home demonstration agent, or director of extension, at the State agricultural college.

G. Rural Electrification Administration: Nearest REA representative.

H. Soil Conservation Service: Soil conservation district officials, or State offices of the Soil Conservation Service.

2. Areas of Responsibility Not Requiring Action Under Public Law 875

Another phase of the Department of Agriculture responsibilities in the event of a natural disaster consists of programs under specific legislative authority. These programs may be activated by the declaration of a major natural disaster by the President, or, as in some cases, by declaration of the Secretary of Agriculture.

A. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DISASTER COMMITTEES

In anticipation of the occurrence of a natural disaster the Secretary of Agriculture has appointed in each State a committee known as the State USDA disaster committee. The State agricultural stabilization and conservation committee chairman is, ex officio, chairman of the State USDA disaster committee. The State directors of the Agriculture Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, and Civil Defense constitute a permanent committee of four, to which may be added one or more additional members who are familiar with the agriculture of the State.

Within the States county committees are formed to assist the State committees. The county ASC chairman is chairman of the county disaster committee. Other members include the county supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration, the county agent, and one or more representative farmers or businessmen.

Whenever a natural disaster occurs, or threatens to occur, the county disaster committee informs the State disaster committee with as much detailed information as possible as to the damage to buildings, equipment, livestock, and land; and its estimate of the need for emergency assistance and the type required.

The State disaster committee evaluates the information available and forwards it with recommendation to the USDA (National) Disaster Committee in Washington as to whether the affected area should be designated a major disaster area.

The USDA Disaster Committee consists of the Director of Agricultural Credit Services as Chairman, and the heads or representatives of Commodity Stabilization Service, Agricultural Conservation Program Service, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Budget and Finance, Extension Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and the General Counsel's Office. Representatives of the Weather Bureau furnish information and periodically meet with the Committee.

The USDA Disaster Committee considers the information supplied by the State committee and such other information as may be supplied by the various agencies of the Department, then forwards its recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture. Usually there is also a field investigation.

The committee may suggest to the Governor of the State affected that he request the State be declared a major disaster area by the President. At the same time the OCDM is informed as to the possibility that such a declaration may be requested.

The Secretary of Agriculture may then recommend to the President that a major disaster emergency be declared. Upon Presidential declaration of a major disaster the Secretary designates the county or counties in which disaster assistance may be rendered, and specifies the type of such assistance. The Governor of the State and the State disaster committee are notified of the designation and the type of program authorized. The Department agencies in the State that will administer the aid program are notified.

The Secretary has authority to specify which county or portions of a county or counties within the disaster area so designated by the President under Public Law 875 is in need of or entitled to assistance of programs under specific legislative authority. The Secretary has broad discretion to set the terms and conditions of such assistance. However, where the effects of the major disaster include nonagricultural damage, assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture is correlated with other Federal assistance offered under Public Law 875.

B. SPECIAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAMS

There are five agencies of the Department of Agriculture that render special emergency disaster assistance to areas found by the President to be major disaster areas or are so designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and become eligible for such assistance.

These special programs are described separately below.

1. FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

1. Assistance available

A. Agricultural loans—emergency. Primarily to assist the farm or livestock operator to continue his farming operation. May include

loans for restoration and rehabilitation of buildings damaged as a result of a natural disaster. May also include loans made in an area of production failure due to drought or excessive rain or other causes when, because of such occurrences, agricultural credit is not available from regular lending institutions.

B. Agricultural loans—regular. The regular credit program of the Farmers Home Administration provides credit for the operation of farms and for repair and construction of farm buildings. These credit services are available at all times to eligible farmers who are temporarily unable to obtain financing from regular lending institutions. In many instances this credit service is sufficient to meet emergency needs. No special authorizations by the President or the Secretary of Agriculture are needed.

2. Responsibilities

A. Production emergency loans may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture without the President having first declared a major disaster area. State offices of the Farmers Home Administration, after consultation with the other agricultural agencies and agricultural lenders in the State, may recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that a production disaster be declared in a given area. Following such additional study as the Secretary of Agriculture may make, his declaration of an emergency will make assistance immediately available. The Farmers Home Administration is informed at once and immediately advises the field offices in the affected area. Loans then become available under terms and procedures previously determined. These loans are made only in areas specified by the Secretary of Agriculture, and are commonly made in emergencies resulting from general production failure, whatever the cause, and when credit is not available from sources usually available. These loans are usually referred to as production emergency loans.

B. Upon declaration by the President that a major natural disaster has occurred, the Secretary of Agriculture may then determine that there exists a need for credit within that area that could not be met, at least temporarily, by the normal sources of credit for the affected area. Following consultation with State offices of the Farmers Home Administration and other agricultural agencies the Secretary of Agriculture may then specify certain geographical areas within the declared disaster area as being eligible for Economic Emergency Loans. Upon notification by the Secretary of such designation, the Farmers Home Administration field offices then process and service loans under this program for specified agricultural purposes to permit the continuation of the farming operations.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Loans are made to individuals and sometimes to farming corporations, partnerships, etc.

4. Where to apply

Nearest field office of the Farmers Home Administration, generally in the county seat.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Headquarters: Central office..... Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

STATE DIRECTORS

State	Address
Alabama	Leu Bldg., Montgomery 4.
Arizona	4700 North Central Ave., Phoenix.
Arkansas	301 Federal Bldg., 600 West Capitol, Little Rock.
California, Nevada, Hawaii	2020 Milvia St., Berkeley 4, Calif.
Colorado	New Custom House, 19th and Stout Sts., Denver.
Florida	Cheops Bldg., 35 North Main St., Gainesville.
Georgia	Room 664, Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., 50 7th St. NE., Atlanta 23.
Idaho	205 South 9th St., Boise.
Illinois	14 Federal Bldg., Champaign.
Indiana	529 Park Bldg., 611 North Park St., Indianapolis 4.
Iowa	413 Iowa Bldg., 505 6th Ave., Des Moines 9.
Kansas	Room 420, New England Bldg., 5th and Kansas Ave., Topeka.
Kentucky	231 West Maxwell St., Lexington 29.
Louisiana	1517 6th St., Alexandria.
Maine	31 Central St., Bangor.
Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware.	Federal Land Bank Bldg., St. Paul and 24th Sts., Baltimore 18, Md.
Michigan	303 Abbott Rd., East Lansing.
Minnesota	203 Federal Courts Bldg., St. Paul 2.
Mississippi	Room 400, Milner Bldg., Jackson.
Missouri	812 Cherry St., Columbia.
Montana	Gallatin Block Bldg., 40 East Main St., Bozeman.
Nebraska	Room 428, Post Office Bldg., Lincoln 8.
New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts.	Star Bldg., 15 Pleasant St., Concord, N.H.
New Jersey	220 Post Office Bldg., 402 E. State St., Trenton 7.
New Mexico	1015 Tijeras Ave. NW., Albuquerque.
New York	Byrne Bldg., 236 West Genesee St., Syracuse 2.
North Carolina	Phillips Bldg., 401 Oberlin Rd., Raleigh.
North Dakota	Federal Bldg., 3d and Broadway, Bismarck.
Ohio	316 Old Post Office Bldg., Columbus 15.
Oklahoma	Agriculture Center Office Bldg., Farm Rd., Stillwater.
Oregon, Alaska	501 Ross Bldg., 209 Southwest 5th Ave., Portland 4.
Pennsylvania	208 Industrial Bldg., 100 North Cameron St., Harrisburg.
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	5th floor, Segarra Bldg., Ponce De Leon Ave., stop 20, Santurce, P.R.
South Carolina	Associates Bldg., 901 Sumter St., Columbia.
South Dakota	239 Wisconsin Ave. S.W. Huron.
Tennessee	U.S. Courthouse Bldg., 801 Broadway, Nashville 3.
Texas	500 South Ervay St., Dallas 1.
Utah	Old Terminal Bldg., 222 West Temple, Salt Lake City 1.
Virginia	900 North Lombardy St., Richmond 20.
Washington	214 Post Office Annex Bldg., Wenatchee.
West Virginia	178 Forest Ave., Morgantown.
Wisconsin	3010 East Washington Ave., Madison 1.
Wyoming	Tip Top Bldg., Casper.

2. COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE (CSS)

A. DISASTER RELIEF FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

1. Assistance available

Commodity Credit Corporation-owned designated surplus feed grain free of charge to designated disaster areas hit by a sudden disaster (i.e., floods or hurricanes) which require immediate assistance as a result of such natural disasters.

2. Responsibilities

Assistance is made available in the following two ways:

A. To feed flood-stranded, unidentified, commingled livestock for which feed or pasture is not available. Distribution to affected animals may be made by the Army, Air Force, National Guard, or whatever local organization has taken the responsibility to relieve the disaster. This assistance is made available only for a limited period of time.

B. An approved State agency under an agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agency selected by the Governor to administer the program. CCC-owned feed grain is usually delivered under this program in carload lots for distribution. This program may replace or be offered in lieu of (a) above and, if circumstances warrant, be continued for a longer period of time. The State is required to—

(i) Designate a local committee or organization to pass on the eligibility of applicants.

(ii) Distribute feed.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Established farmers who—

A. Own livestock located in the disaster-affected area.

B. Have no feed for their livestock.

C. Are without sufficient cash or credit to purchase sufficient feed for their livestock.

4. Where to apply

Local relief committee designated by the State.

B. EMERGENCY FEED PROGRAM

1. Assistance available

This program is designed to assist eligible farmers, ranchers, and stockmen in designated areas to acquire the designated feed grains or approved mixed feed required to maintain their foundation herds of livestock during periods of emergency by providing a share of the cost of feed distributed through normal trade channels. The rate of assistance currently is $1 per hundredweight for designated feed grains acquired.

2. Responsibilities

A. Upon declaration of a disaster area by the President under Public Law 875, and a designation of the counties and types of assistance being made available by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service, notifies the State agri-

cultural stabilization and conservation committee for the States concerned.

B. The State ASC committees direct county ASC committees in the initiation and operation of the program.

C. County ASC committees accept applications for assistance from farmers, process applications, determine eligibility of applicants, approve amount of assistance, issue purchase orders, and enter into agreements with feed dealers who desire to fill the purchase orders.

D. Farmers transfer purchase orders to eligible feed dealers as part payment on eligible feed purchased orders, properly documented, to county ASC committees and receive dealers certificates.

E. Dealers certificates may be redeemed by the dealer for CCC-owned designated surplus feed grains to replace their inventory.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Individuals, partnerships, cooperatives, corporations, or other business entities whose principal occupation is farming or ranching and whose financial condition as the result of a natural disaster is such that he requires assistance to maintain his foundation herd of cattle, sheep, or goats, and to continue his livestock operations.

4. Where to apply.

At the county agricultural stabilization and conservation offices (ASC).

3. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (AMS)—FOOD DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

1. Assistance available

Surplus foods or other agricultural commodities made available as a result of price-support or surplus-removal operations. These foods vary from time to time depending upon market conditions for farm products.

2. Responsibilities

A. In the event of a flood, hurricane, tornado, or other natural disaster which has resulted in the declaration of a major disaster area by the President, State agencies, as a matter of course, offer available surplus foods to relief organizations assisting the homeless or those evacuated from the disaster area. If necessary, surplus commodities available in the disaster-affected area already donated to the school lunch program or welfare programs may be diverted for disaster feeding. Area officials of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Food Distribution Division, are almost immediately on the scene to help in the determination of quantities of food needed and to work cooperatively with the Washington headquarters in diverting shipments or taking other measures to assure adequate supplies for the duration of the emergency.

B. The Secretary of Agriculture, acting within limitations prescribed by law (food not to be made available indiscriminately, but only to duly authorized relief agencies which may be held accountable for their use), authorizes shipment by the Department, in carload lots to central receiving points as designated by the States. State distribution agencies, acting under agreements with the Department of Agriculture, determine which specific relief organizations meet the specifications established by the Department of Agriculture. The

State agencies are also responsible for arranging for the delivery of the declared surplus foods to the eligible groups within the State, such as the local chapters of the American National Red Cross, Salvation Army, local civil defense agencies and others.

C. Any organization providing emergency or disaster relief is eligible to receive surplus foods when a natural disaster occurs and emergency feeding is indicated. State distributing agencies may accordingly act in these instances without prior approval of the area office of the Agricultural Marketing Service but should keep the area offices constantly advised as to developments.

D. Certification procedures for disposal of surplus foods during normal periods may be modified in any way necessary during the temporary emergency but when it becomes apparent that the emergency has developed into a continuing program, standard certification procedures should be followed.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Disaster relief agencies such as the American National Red Cross, Salvation Army, civil defense agencies, etc., may receive surplus foods for mass feeding or for distribution to individuals.

4. Where to apply

Individuals: Local chapters of the American National Red Cross, Salvation Army, local civil defense agencies, or other relief or welfare organizations.

Relief or welfare agencies: State distribution agencies for surplus food distribution, or the regional office of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, FOOD DISTRIBUTION DIVISION—AREA OFFICES

Area included	*Address*
Northeast:	
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania.	Area Field Supervisor, 139 Centre St., Room 501, New York 13, N.Y.
Subarea offices:	
Administrative officer	139 Centre St., Room 506, New York 13, N.Y.
Do	408 Atlantic Avenue, Room 707, Boston 10, Mass.
Do	1411 Walnut St., Room 425, Philadelphia, Pa.
Southeast:	
Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Area Field Supervisor, Room 252, 50 7th St NE., Atlanta 23, Ga.
Subarea offices:	
Administrative officer	725 Falls Bldg., 20 North Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
Do	Post Office Box 8037, Santurce, P.R.
Midwest:	
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Area Field Supervisor, Room 926, 431 South Dearborn St., Chicago 13, Ill.
Subarea Offices:	
Administrative officer	Room 626 Federal Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
Do	Civil Courts Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.
Do	Room 322, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bldg., 1365 Ontario St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
Southwest:	
Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Area Field Supervisor, Room 3–127, 500 South Ervary St., Dallas 1, Tex.
Subarea office: Administrative officer.	326½ Insurance Bldg., 114 North Broadway, Oklahoma City 2, Okla.
Western:	
California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii.	Area Field Supervisor, Room 344, Appraisers Bldg., 630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
Subarea offices:	
Administrative officer	Room 409, 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles 15, Calif.
Do	Room 401 Newhouse Bldg., 10 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Do	Room 611, Federal Office Bldg., 909 1st Avenue, Seattle 4, Wash.
Headquarters: Central office	Administrator, 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW., Washington 25, D.C.

4. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE (ACPS)

A. EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS

1. Assistance available

A. Technical assistance is made available through the transfer of agricultural conservation program (ACP) funds to technical service agencies.

B. Cost-sharing payments are made to farmers and ranchers for carrying out emergency conservation measures to control wind erosion or to rehabilitate farmlands which have been damaged as a result of a natural disaster to productive agricultural use.

2. Responsibilities

A. In utilizing emergency cost-sharing funds appropriated under Public Laws 58, 170, and 766 of the 85th Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture designates eligible counties after considering recommendations by the Administrator, Agricultural Conservation Program Service, and the National Disaster Committee of the Department of Agriculture. Local operations may then be started in a designated county upon approval by the Administrator of the emergency conservation measures designed to treat the conservation problems created by the natural disaster. Procedure is as follows:

1. The county disaster committee surveys the kind and extent of damage to farmlands resulting from the natural disaster, and requests that the county be designated as a disaster area, because new conservation measures which (1) if not treated, will impair or endanger the land, (2) materially affect the productive capacity of the land, (3) represent damage which is unusual in character and, except for wind erosion, is not the type which would recur frequently in the same area, and (4) will be so costly to rehabilitate that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use.

2. The State disaster committee recommends to the Administrator, Agricultural Conservation Program Service, that the county be so designated, and the State agricultural conservation program (ACP) development group develops and recommends the conservation measures needed.

3. The Administrator (ACPS), recommends to the Department's National Disaster Committee that the county or counties be designated disaster areas for this purpose.

4. The national disaster committee recommends to the Secretary, who then designates the area as a disaster area and allocates ACP emergency funds to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committee for use in the designated area. The Administrator, ACPS, approves the emergency conservation measures for which emergency cost-sharing is to be offered.

5. The county ASC committee accepts and approves applications for funds from farmers and ranchers, and approves payment upon performance of the emergency conservation measures.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Farmers or ranchers who carry out emergency conservation measures to control wind erosion on farmlands or to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural diasters.

4. Where to apply

Agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees (ASC).

B. EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES FROM REGULAR FUNDS

1. Assistance available

A. Technical assistance is made available through the transfer of ACP funds to technical service agencies.

B. Cost-sharing payments to farmers and rangers for carrying out approved conservation practices for the treatment of new conservation problems.

2. Responsibilities

A. The county and State agricultural conservation program (ACP) development groups recommend the designation of the county as being eligible for practices to treat new critical conservation problems.

B. The Administrator, ACPS, approves the counties and approves the new conservation practices for which cost sharing may be approved. Such approval is given only upon recommendation of the State and county (ACP) development groups and upon their finding (1) that the conservation problem exists on a substantial number of farms in the county, (2) that the practices contained in the national (ACP) bulletin will not provide adequate treatment of the problem, (3) that the proposed practice would not be performed without Federal cost sharing, (4) that the offering of Federal cost sharing for the proposed practice is justified as within the scope of national conservation objectives, (5) that adequate facilities, including technical services, will be available to permit the practice to be carried out effectively, and (6) that treatment of the problem cannot be delayed until a subsequent program.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Farmers or ranchers whose farmlands have been damaged or are subject to damage thereby necessitating corrective, restorative, or preventive conservation practices. These practices may also include such measures as the reestablishment of vegetative cover damaged or destroyed by a disaster.

4. Where to apply

The county agricultural stabilization and conservation (ASC) committees.

(NOTE.—Cost-sharing assistance also may be available from the regular ACP funds for replacing conservation practices destroyed by causes beyond the farmers' control. No special designation of an areawide disaster is necessary in such cases.)

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

Headquarters: Central office..... Administrator 14th St. and Independence Ave. SW., Washington 25, D.C.

STATE ASC CHAIRMAN

State	Address
Alabama	Old Post Office bldg., Montgomery.
Arizona	Main Post Office Bldg., Central Ave., and Fillmore, Phoenix.
Arkansas	387 Federal Office Bldg., Little Rock.
California	2020 Milvia St., Berkeley 4.
Colorado	Room 2, New Customhouse, Denver 2.
Connecticut	College of Agriculture, Storrs.
Delaware	Courtney and Academy St., Newark.
Florida	Cheops Bldg., 35 North Main St., Gainesville.
Georgia	Old Post Office Bldg., Athens.
Idaho	1524 Vista St., Boise.
Illinois	232 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Springfield.
Indiana	215 East New York St., Indianapolis 4.
Iowa	411 Iowa Bldg., 505 6th Ave., Des Moines 7.
Kansas	Wareham Bldg., 417 Humboldt St., Manhattan.
Kentucky	Dudley School Bldg., Mill and Maxwell Sts., Lexington 29.
Lousiana	1517 6th Street, Alexandria.
Maine	The Maples, University of Maine, Orono.
Maryland	Post Office Box 38, University of Maryland, College Park.
Massachusetts	6 Main St., Amherst.
Michigan	Cahill Bldg., 200 North Capital Ave., Lansing 4.
Minnesota	1104 Main Post Office Bldg., St. Paul 1.
Missouri	IOOF Bldg., 10th and Walnut Sts., Columbia.
Montana	211 North Grand Ave., Bozeman.
Nebraska	407 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Lincoln 1.
Nevada	1479 Wells Ave., Reno.
New Hampshire	29 Main St., Durham.
New Jersey	College Farm, New Brunswick.
New Mexico	1015 Tijeras Ave. NW., Albuquerque.
New York	Byrne Bldg., 236 West Genesee St., Syracuse 2.
North Carolina	State College Station, Raleigh.
North Dakota	304 de Lendrecie Bldg., Fargo.
Ohio	211 Old Federal Bldg., Columbus 15.
Oklahoma	Agricultural Center Office Bldg., Stillwater.
Oregon	4th Floor, Ross Bldg., 209 Southwest 5th Ave., Portland 4.
Pennsylvania	928 North 3d St., Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	503-A, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Providence 3.
South Carolina	Federal Land Bank Bldg., Columbia 33.
South Dakota	56 3d St., SE., Huron.
Tennessee	579 U.S. Courthouse, Nashville 3.
Texas	U.S. Department of Agriculture Bldg., College Station.
Utah	222 Southwest Temple St., Salt Lake City 1.
Vermont	481 Main St., Burlington.
Virginia	900 North Lombardy St., Richmond 20.
Washington	310 Hutton Bldg., South 9, Washington St., Spokane.
West Virginia	178 Forest Ave., Morgantown.
Wisconsin	3010 East Washington Ave., Madison 1.
Wyoming	345 East 2d St., Casper.
Alaska	University of Alaska, Box B, College.
Caribbean area	Fernandez Juncos Station, Santurce, P.R.

5. COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE (CSS)—SOIL BANK DIVISION

1. Assistance available

Permission to graze livestock on designated conservation reserve areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

2. Responsibilities

A. It is the responsibility of the Commodity Stabilization Service to ascertain the need for grazing on soil bank acreage in any State and whether it is necessary to permit grazing thereon in order to alleviate damage, hardship, or suffering caused by severe drought, flood, or other natural disasters.

B. Upon receipt of certification by the Governor of the State as to the need for grazing, and after such investigation as may be needed, an affirmative or negative recommendation is formulated by the CSS and forwarded to the Director of the Agricultural Credit Services for his recommendation and the recommendations of the USDA Disaster Committee. The proposal is then forwarded to the Secretary for final determination.

C. The county and State USDA disaster committees, utilized in the emergency feed program are used in assembling information in support of or against the designation of any area. The recommendations of such groups are valuable.

D. In the investigation of the need for grazing soil bank acres and in the consideration by the Disaster Committee of proposals, it is desirable to maintain a close correlation between the procedures and standards for designation of areas for grazing under the Soil Bank Act and the designation of areas suffering from major disasters under Public Law 875.

E. Final determination as to whether grazing is to be permitted is made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

F. The program is administered by the county ASC committee.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Farm operators who have contracted with the Department of Agriculture to place acreage in the Conservation Reserve acreage.

The request for emergency grazing of the acreage reserve may be filed by the farm operator and other producers to whom there is an amount payable under the contract, which the applicant must agree to forego.

4. Where to apply

County ASC committees.

III. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1. Assistance available

A. Provide food, clothing, medicines, equipment, and other supplies to shipwrecked persons.

B. Provide food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote locations.

C. Funds for the repair or reconstruction of roads and bridges on the primary or secondary Federal-aid highway system. (See Bureau of Public Roads p. 25.)

D. Rescue operations by any ship under the jurisdiction of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Maritime Administration.

E. Warning and forecasting the approach of storms (tornadoes, hurricanes, cold waves, heavy snow, blizzards, floods, and flood stages). (See Weather Bureau p. 26.)

F. Lease of tools and equipment to replace those damaged by disaster.

G. Priorities assistance, expediting of materials and equipment for defense plants. (See Business and Defense Services Administration p. 24.)

2. Responsibilities

A. The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration is responsible for coordination and any other necessary action on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce in assuring that in any major disaster the Department's resources are promptly mobilized to furnish disaster assistance in accordance with requests and authorizations from OCDM.

B. In addition to such authorities as may be vested in the primary organizations units to provide emergency assistance under existing policies and regulations of the Department or statutes pertaining to the Department, the head of each primary organization is delegated the authority and responsibility to utilize the resources at his disposal in providing disaster assistance upon request and authorization of the Director of the OCDM. This authority may be redelegated.

C. In the interest of facilitating cooperation with OCDM regional directors and assuming rapid mobilization of the Department's resources in providing disaster assistance, it is the policy of the Department to delegate authority and responsibility with respect to disaster assistance to appropriate officials in the field whenever feasible.

D. Primary organizations in the field prepare suitable plans and preparations in anticipation of their responsibilities in the event of a major disaster, involving primarily the field resources of the Department. This is done in cooperation with the appropriate regional director of the OCDM.

E. When assistance is immediately required and such assistance can be provided within the existing policies, regulations or statutory authority of the Department, the appropriate officials of the Department will act promptly and notify the appropriate OCDM regional

director of the action taken at the earliest opportunity. When possible, the regional director of OCDM will be notified even though action taken may be within the statutory authority, or existing policies and regulations of the Department.

3. To whom rendered

A. Individuals whose safety is endangered.

B. All governmental agencies, Federal, State, and local.

4. Where to apply

A. In immediate emergency: Nearest organizational unit of the Department of Commerce.

B. Regional director of OCDM in charge of disaster relief operations for the area concerned or

C. General field offices of the Department of Commerce.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—FIELD OFFICES

Albuquerque, N. Mex	321 Post Office Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga	66 Luckie Street NW.
Boston 9, Mass	232 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse.
Buffalo 3, N.Y	504 Federal Bldg.
Charleston 4, S.C	Area 2, Sergeant Jasper Bldg.
Cheyenne, Wyo	Majestic Bldg., 16th and Capitol Ave.
Chicago 6, Ill	226 West Jackson Blvd.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	36 East 4th St.
Cleveland 14, Ohio	4th Floor, Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.
Dallas 1, Tex	Merchandise Mart, 500 South Ervay St.
Denver 2, Colo	142 New Customhouse.
Detroit 26, Mich	438 Federal Bldg.
Greensboro, N.C	407 U.S. Post Office Bldg.
Houston 2, Tex	610 Scanlan Bldg., 405 Main St.
Jacksonville 1, Fla	425 Federal Bldg., 311 West Monroe St.
Kansas City 6, Mo	911 Walnut St.
Los Angeles 15, Calif	450 Western Pacific Bldg., 1031 South Broadway.
Memphis 3, Tenn	212 Falls Bldg., 22 North Front St.
Miami 32, Fla	316 U.S. Post Office Bldg.
Minneapolis 1, Minn	319 Metropolitan Bldg., 2d Ave. S. and 3d St.
New Orleans 12, La	333 St. Charles Ave.
New York 1, N.Y	350 5th Ave.
Philadelphia 7, Pa	1015 Chestnut St.
Phoenix, Ariz	419 Ellis Bldg., 137 North 2d Ave.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa	817 Fulton Bldg., 107 6th St.
Portland 4, Oreg	217 Old U.S. Courthouse, 520 Southwest Morrison St.
Reno, Nev	1479 Wells Ave.
Richmond 19, Va	309 Parcel Post Bldg., 11th and Main St.
St. Louis 1, Mo	910 New Federal Bldg., 1114 Market St.
Salt Lake City, Utah	220 South West Temple St.
San Francisco 11, Calif	419 Customhouse, 555 Battery St.
Savannah, Ga	235 U.S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg.
Seattle 4, Wash	809 Federal Office Bldg., 909 1st Ave.

1 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTPATION (BDSA)

1. Assistance available

Formal priorities assistance or informal expediting of materials and equipment required for rehabilitation of plants producing defense materials which have been damaged or hampered by disaster.

Machine tools may be leased from the Commerce inventory.

2. Responsibilities

A. The Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce directs persons especially assigned by headquarters as a disaster team to proceed to the site of the disaster. Once there the latter operates independently under proper delegation of authority. Thereafter such operations are subject to direction from headquarters only under very unusual circumstances.

B. The priorities officer of the Business and Defense Services Administration is responsible for the development and maintenance of emergency procedures for the guidance of BDSA's 25 industry divisions, the district field offices, and special disaster teams in order to assure that the most expeditious treatment might be accorded requests for assistance at the scene of the disaster.

C. Field representatives at the scene of the disaster, with the proper delegation of authority, can render spot assistance of either formal or informal nature.

D. BDSA industry divisions can render informal assistance where defense facilities are not involved but where plants or businesses of a civilian character require assistance in the restoration of operations and their resulting contributions to the economy of the community.

E. Machine tools within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce may be leased to defense contractors.

F. Plants producing materials for the national defense program must have been damaged or their activities hampered as a result of a natural disaster, and are therefor unable to fulfill defense contracts without delay to the program. Such plants must be unable to obtain the material or equipment required for restoration of their productive capabilities without the priorities or assistance rendered by the BDSA.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Individual firms engaged in defense production whose facilities have been damaged by disaster.

Individual firms requesting informal assistance in restoration of operations damaged by disaster.

4. Where to apply

Regular field offices of the Department of Commerce.

2. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

1. Assistance available

Federal funds for emergency repair of Federal-aid highways and bridges damaged as the result of a major disaster are available on a matching basis.

2. Responsibilities

A. Funds become available upon the declaration of a major disaster emergency by the Governor of the State and the concurrence therein by the Secretary of Commerce.

B. The Federal Highway Administrator may release the funds contained in an emergency fund established by the Federal Aid Highway Act upon application of the highway department of the State, and upon his finding that the highway or bridge concerned has suffered

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serious damage as the result of a major natural disaster over a wide area.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State highway departments.

4. Where to apply

Bureau of Public Roads, 1717 H Street NW., Washington 25, D.C.

3. U.S. WEATHER BUREAU

1. Assistance available

A. Storm warnings (including tornado, hurricane, cold wave, heavy snow, blizzards, and heavy rainfall).

B. Weather forecasts.

C. Flood warnings.

D. Forecasts of water stages, in particular peak flows and duration of high water.

2. Responsibilities

A. Coordination of information regarding incipient and actual flooding and weather conditions which might lead to floods or violent storms constituting a potential natural disaster.

B. Cooperation with OCDM at Battle Creek and in regional offices of OCDM in establishing and maintaining a network of warning stations through all methods of communications.

C. Maintain close cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, American National Red Cross, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Federal Aviation Agency, and State and local agencies in establishing and maintaining channels for rapid dissemination of weather information.

D. Keep the public informed as to incipient disastrous storms, their progress and anticipated duration; by all means of communication, such as the press, radio, television, and informing local government agencies.

E. Maintain information services around the clock.

F. Keep disaster relief agencies currently informed on the status of the disaster-causing weather conditions.

G. Personnel, equipment, and supplies of the Weather Bureau are available when and where needed at the request of the appropriate regional office, OCDM, in charge of disaster relief operations.

H. Teletype and other communications facilities of the Weather Bureau are to be made available for relief operations.

I. The Weather Bureau offices at Miami, Washington, New Orleans, and San Francisco serve as coordination centers for detecting, tracking, and warning of the approach and progress of hurricanes.

J. In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture maintain continuous studies and correlation of information leading to forecasts of water supply and the likelihood of droughts.

K. In cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, maintain and publish data from a network of 3,000 special precipitation measuring stations and study outstanding storms of record; in order to ascertain likelihood and caliber of periods of maximum precipitation in the interests of flood control.

3. To whom rendered

Any person or agency desiring information.

4. Where to apply

Any Weather Bureau office.

Five regional offices, 300 permanent weather stations, 220 local airports, and 4,000 substations, most of which are connected by teletype or telephone are available as sources for this information.

WEATHER BUREAU

Central headquarters	Chief of Bureau, 2400 M Street NW., Washington 25, D.C.; Director, National Meteorological Center, Washington 25, D.C.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Address: Regional Administrative Officer, U.S. Weather Bureau

Region and area	*Address*
I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio.	Federal Building, New York International Airport, Jamaica 30, N.Y.
II. Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.	Fort Worth 2, Tex.
III. Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming.	16th Floor, Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
IV. Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington.	222 SW. Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
V. Alaska	Post Office Box 80, Anchorage, Alaska.

IV. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Introduction

The Department of Defense, as all Federal agencies are, is subject to call from the OCDM for assistance in natural disaster emergencies so declared by the President. Coordination of the policy and program aspects of such assistance is the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve. Coordination of both the planning for and rendering of military assistance is the responsibility of the Department of Army.

The Army, Navy, and Air Force render similar assistance and are treated together under the Department of Defense.

The Corps of Engineers has additional specific duties in connection with its civil works program and is in most cases the coordinating agent for the Department of Defense and for that reason is treated separately.

A. U.S. Department of Defense

1. Assistance available

A. Flood control.
B. Emergency shelter.
C. Search and rescue.
D. First aid and emergency hospitalization.
E. Field sanitation.
F. Preventive medicine.
G. Graves registration and mass burial.
H. Debris removal.
I. Restoration of utilities and provision of emergency communications.
J. Mass hysteria control.
K. Traffic control and maintenance of law and order, prevention of looting and plundering.
L. Fire fighting personnel and equipment.
M. Emergency land, sea, and air transportation.
N. Supplies of food, water, fuel, and other vital necessities together with the administering of the distribution to the civilian population.
O. Decontamination of radiological or toxic gas incidents.
P. Emergency construction.
Q. Restoration of civic facilities.

2. Responsibilities

A. Military assistance to civil authorities in disaster situations will be rendered:

1. When such assistance is requested or directed in accordance with Public Law 875 and Executive Order 10427.

2. Military assistance in natural disasters may be tendered without the above cited authority when the overruling demands of humanity compel immediate action to prevent starvation,

extreme suffering and property loss; or when local resources available to State and municipal authorities are clearly inadequate to cope with the situation.

B. The Department of the Army has primary responsibility among the military services for provisions for disaster relief, with the Navy and Air Force having collateral responsibility. The Army is also charged with the responsibility for the coordination of disaster relief activities of the military services.

C. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., coordinates the planning and controls the emergency military support of natural disaster operations of the three military departments, for the Department of Defense.

D. The Department of the Army employs its existing field organization in the continental United States for the operational planning and execution of domestic relief operations in the event of a natural disaster.

E. The decision to commence disaster relief operations is derived from the President's determination that a major disaster exists; however, this in no way precludes action by the military departments pending determination by the President that a disaster is a "major disaster" under the terms of the law.

F. Disaster relief will be undertaken without executive direction when the overruling demands of humanity compel immediate action to prevent starvation and extreme suffering and local resources are clearly inadequate to cope with the situation.

G. The commencement, direction and cessation of disaster relief activities is coordinated by the OCDM, acting on behalf of the President. The Director, OCDM, exercises full authority to direct and control civil relief subject to the overriding control in an area by military authority when military necessity and circumstances dictate the establishment of a military area.

H. Normal channels for the exercise of control and coordination of military and OCDM activities are between the commanding general, Continental Army Command, and the national headquarters, OCDM, and between the Zone of Interior Army commanders and the regional offices of OCDM. Military commanders receive orders relating to civil relief and control through the regularly established chain of command.

I. The responsibility for providing assistance initially to civil authorities in natural disasters is that of the military service having available resources nearest the afflicted area. The commanding officer providing initial assistance may be relieved or his forces augmented by other military commanders within the affected area, by mutual agreement between the senior service commanders concerned.

Specific Responsibilities

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve)

A. Coordinates within the Department of Defense the policy and program aspects of military participation in natural disaster emergencies; and liaison with the OCDM and other Government agencies.

B. Provides advice and assistance to Department of Defense agencies and departments on policy aspects of natural disaster planning.

C. Advises the Secretary of Defense on departmental policies and programs relating to natural disaster matters and recommends from time to time the assignment or reassignment of responsibility for military assistance to civil authorities during natural disasters.

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Issues instructions to commanders of commands established by the Secretary of Defense for the control of emergency military support of emergency operations within the territories and possessions of the United States (Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam) lying within those commands. These instructions would include provision for liaison with local civil authorities.

The Department of the Army

A. Controls emergency military support of natural disaster operations wherein civil authorities are incapable of operating without this support and coordinates and controls the participation of the Departments of the Navy and Air Force in this respect.

B. Informs the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve) by the most expeditious means possible of all details involving actual participation in domestic emergency situations by the military departments.

The Department of the Navy (Chief of Naval Operations)

A. Coordinates with the Department of the Army in the planning for and rendering of assistance to civil authorities in natural disaster operations as jointly deemed necessary.

The Department of the Air Force (Continental Air Command)

A. Coordinates with the Department of the Army in the planning for and rendering of aid to civil authorities in natural disaster operations as jointly deemed necessary.

The Continental Army Command

A. Will support civil authorities and agencies in natural disaster relief when requested through proper channels or directed by higher authority, and when civil authorities or agencies have committed all of their resources and are either unable or unwilling to cope with the particular emergency.

B. In a civil defense emergency, responsibility for the direction and control of the Department of the Army operations under the provisions of current regulations, is charged to the commanding general, United States Continental Army Command. This responsibility is extended to include the supervision and direction of action required to assure the readiness of field agencies of the Department of the Army to employ the resources which could be made available for the natural disaster assistance tasks.

C. The commanding general, Continental Army Command, will insure that the Zone of the Interior armies develop and will be prepared to execute plans to provide military support to civil authorities in a natural disaster emergency.

D. The commanding general, Continental Army Command is authorized to call upon the commanding general, U.S. Army Air Defense Command for such resources and assistance, to include troop availability lists indicating the troop units and provisional units, as can

be made available for employment in support of natural disaster operations.

E. The commanding general, Continental Army Command has full authority to disapprove requests for military assistance received by Army agencies from Federal or non-Federal agencies, which will conflict with the accomplishment of the defense of the United States and the support incident thereto. This authority should not be delegated below Zone of the Interior Army commanders, who will prescribe procedures to be followed by subordinate commanders in such instances. A report of the disapproval of such requests by the commanding general, Continental Army Command and/or Zone of the Interior Army commanders, will be furnished to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army.

Zone of the Interior Army commanders

A. Have full authority, which may be delegated, to act in domestic emergencies without instructions from higher authority. The overruling humanitarian demand for the relief of suffering will be the governing factor.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Search and rescue: any disaster victim.

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

A. Individuals: Nearest military installation.

B. State and local agencies.

i. Life saving and emergency operations: Nearest military installation.

ii. Large-scale assistance: Apply either to the appropriate regional director, OCDM, or to the Zone of Interior Army commanders.

U.S. Army Zone of Interior Army commands

Army	States included	Headquarters
1st	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey.	Commanding general, Governors Island, New York 4, N.Y.
2d	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.	Commanding general, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
3d	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.	Commanding general, Fort McPherson, Ga.
4th	Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico.	Commanding general, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
5th	Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado.	Commanding general, Chicago 15, Ill.
6th	Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California.	Commanding general, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Military District of Washington.	District of Columbia and adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia.	Commanding general, Washington, D.C.

Department of the Navy—Naval district

No.	Area included	Headquarters
1	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island (including Block Island).	Commandant, 1st Naval District, Boston, Mass.
3	Connecticut, New York, counties of Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, Hunterdon, and all north thereof, of New Jersey.	Commandant, 3d Naval District, New York, N.Y.
4	Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio	Commandant, 4th Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.
5	Maryland less Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Montgomery, St. Marys, Calvert, and Charles Counties; West Virginia, Virginia less Arlington, Fairfax, Stafford, King George, Prince William, and Westmoreland Counties and the city of Alexandria; all waters of Chesapeake Bay except waters within the 4th Naval District, and the counties of the Potomac River and Severn River Naval Commands; Kentucky, and of North Carolina counties Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Perquimans, Chowan, Dare, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Craven, Jones, Carteret, and Onslow.	Commandant, 5th Naval District, Norfolk, Va.
6	North Carolina, all counties not in 5th Naval District; South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi.	Commandant, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.
8	Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico	Commandant, 8th Naval District, New Orleans, La.
9	Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming.	Commandant, 9th Naval District, Great Lakes, Ill.
10	Caribbean area, West Indies area	Commandant, 10th Naval District, San Juan, P.R.
11	Arizona; Clark County, Nev	Commandant, 11th Naval District, San Diego, Calif.
12	Utah; Nevada (except Clark County); northern part of California, including San Luis Obispo, Kings, Tulare, Inyo Counties and all north thereof.	Commandant, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, Calif.
13	Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana	Commandant, 13th Naval District, Seattle, Wash.
14	Hawaiian Islands and Islands to west and south including Midway Islands, Kure, Wake, Johnston, Palmyra Islands, Kingman Reef, and Kwajalein Atoll (Marshall Islands).	Commandant, 14th Naval District, Honolulu, T.H.
15	Panama Canal Zone	Commandant, 15th Naval District, Balboa, Canal Zone.
17	Alaska and the Aleutian Islands	Commandant, 17th Naval District, Kodiak, Alaska.

Naval river commands	States and counties	Headquarters
Potomac	The Potomac River up to the Great Falls; District of Columbia; Counties of Prince Georges, Montgomery, St. Marys, Calvert and Charles in Maryland; the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Stafford, King George, Prince William and Westmoreland in Virginia; and the city of Alexandria, Va.	Commandant, Potomac River Command, Washington, D.C.
Severn	The county of Anne Arundel, Md	Commandant, Severn River Command, Annapolis, Md.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE—MAJOR COMMANDS

Air Defense Command	Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Air Materiel Command	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.
Air Research and Development Command.	Andrews Air Force Base, Washington 25, D.C.
Air Training Command	Randolph Air Force Base, Tex.
Air University	Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.
Continental Air Command	Mitchell Air Force Base, N.Y.
Headquarters Command	Bolling Air Force Base, Washington 25, D.C.
Military Air Transport Service	Scott Air Force Base, Ill.
Strategic Air Command	Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr.
Tactical Air Command	Langley Air Force Base, Va.
U.S. Air Force Security Service	San Antonio, Tex.
Alaskan Air Command	Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska.
Pacific Air Forces	Hickam Air Force Base, T.H.

B. U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1. Assistance available

A. Flood emergency preparations—technical aid and advice on organization, equipment, procedures, and other preparatory measures.

B. Flood fighting and rescue operations.

C. Repair or restoration of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood, including raising, strengthening, extending, or other modifications not constituting major improvements and authorized by the Chief of Engineers.

D. Transportation of persons and materials.

2. Responsibilities

A. Under Public Law 99, 84th Congress, the Corps of Engineers has statutory authority as a civil function for Federal efforts incident to flood fighting, flood rescue work, and the repair or restoration of flood control works. Assistance in flood fighting and rescue work is supplementary to State and local government or private agency efforts and not in substitution therefor. The emergency employment of Army resources in the relief of human suffering is the responsibility of the commanding general, U.S. Continental Army Command. Preplanned procedures for domestic emergencies, coordinated between division and district engineers of the Corps of Engineers and Zone of the Interior Army commanders, include provisions covering flood emergencies. Field officers of the Corps of Engineers are authorized to request Zone of the Interior Army commanders to provide such resources as are required and available for use in flood fighting under direction of the corps' division and district engineers.

B. Regional directors of the OCDM may request a division engineer of the Corps of Engineers to aid State and local government agencies by furnishing disaster assistance which is beyond statutory authority of the Corps of Engineers. In such event, the division engineer contacted will notify the Zone of the Interior Army commander concerned, and obtain his concurrence before such assistance is furnished. The above concurrence is not required when there has been a determina-

tion that actual emergency conditions no longer exist, and when the responsible Zone of the Interior Army commander has withdrawn military support, or when responsibility has been yielded to the Chief of Engineers.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

A. Flood-control operations are undertaken by Division or District Engineers at the request of responsible local authorities when available local and State resources are inadequate.

B. For assistance beyond statutory authorities of the Corps of Engineers: State and local governmental authorities.

4. Where to apply

Statutory responsibilities for flood control: District or division engineer for the area in which the disaster occurs.

Other assistance: Regional director, OCDM, for the area in which the disaster occurs.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Chief of Engineers	Building T-7, Washington 25, D.C.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT ENGINEERS

U.S. Army Engineer Division, Lower Mississippi Valley.	Mail address: Post Office Box 80, Vicksburg, Miss. Office: Mississippi River Commission Bldg., Vicksburg, Miss.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Memphis.	Mail address: Post Office Box 97, Memphis 1, Tenn. Office: West Memphis, Tenn.
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans.	Foot of Prytania St., New Orleans 9, La.
U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.	420 Locust St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Vicksburg.	Mail address: Post Office Box 60, Vicksburg, Miss. Office: U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Vicksburg, Miss.
U.S. Army Engineer Division, Missouri River.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1216, Omaha, Nebr. Office: Farm Credit Bldg., 206 South 19th St., Omaha 1, Nebr.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Garrison.	Administration Bldg., Riverdale, N. Dak.
U.S. Army District, Kansas City	1800 Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
U.S. Army District, Omaha	1709 Jackson St., Omaha 2, Nebr.
U.S. Army Engineer Division, New England.	424 Tropelo Rd., Waltham 54, Mass.
U.S. Army Division, North Atlantic	1216 Federal Office Bldg., 90 Church St., New York 7, N.Y.
U.S. Army District, Baltimore	Mail address: Post Office Box 1715, Baltimore 3, Md. Office: 24th St. and Maryland Ave., Baltimore 18, Md.
U.S. Army Engineer District, New York.	111 East 16th St., New York 3, N.Y.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Norfolk.	Mail address: Post Office Box 119, Norfolk, Va. Office: Foot of Front Street, Norfolk, Va.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia.	Mail address: Post Office Box 8629, Philadelphia, Pa. Office: General Services Bldg., 2635 Abbottsford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Washington.	1st and Douglas Sts. NW., Washington 25, D.C.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT ENGINEERS—continued

U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Central.	536 South Clark St., Chicago 5, Ill.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Buffalo.	Foot of Bridge St., Buffalo 7, N.Y.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Chicago.	475 Merchandise Mart, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago 54, Ill.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Detroit.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1027, Detroit 31, Mich. Office: 1101 Washington Blvd., Detroit 26, Mich.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island.	Clock Tower Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.
U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Paul.	1217 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, 180 East Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul 1, Minn.
U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Pacific.	210 Custom House, Portland 9, Oreg.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska.	Surface mail: APO 942, Seattle 4, Wash. Air mail and teletype: Anchorage, Alaska.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland.	628 Pittock Block SW., 10th Ave. and Washington St., Portland 5, Oreg.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Seattle.	1519 South Alaskan Way, Seattle 4, Wash.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Walla Walla.	Bldg. 602, City-County Airport, Walla Walla, Wash.
U.S. Army Engineer Division, Ohio River.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1159, Cincinnati, Ohio. Office: 4th Floor, Cincinnati Gas & Electric Annex, 315 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Huntington.	Mail address: Post Office Box 2127, Huntington 19, W. Va.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Louisville.	Mail address: Post Office Box 59, Louisville, Ky. Office: 830 West Broadway, Louisville 1, Ky.
U.S. Army Engineer District Nashville.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1070, Nashville, Tenn. Office: 306 Federal Office Bldg., 7th Ave. and Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Pittsburgh.	925 New Federal Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
U.S. Army Engineer Division, South Atlantic.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1889, Atlanta, Ga. Office: 536 Old Post Office Bldg., Atlanta 1, Ga.
U.S. Army Engineer District Charleston.	Mail address: Post Office Box 905, Jacksonville 1, Fla. Office: 205 King St., Charleston 1, S.C.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Jacksonville.	Mail address: Post Office Box 4970, Jacksonville 1, Fla. Office: 575 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville 2, Fla.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1169, Mobile, Ala. Office: 2301 Grant St., Mobile 7, Ala.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Savannah.	Mail address: Post Office Box 889, Savannah, Ga. Office: 200 East St. Julian St., Savannah, Ga.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Wilmington.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1890, Wilmington, N.C. Office: 308 Customhouse, Wilmington, N.C.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT ENGINEERS—continued

U.S. Army Engineer Division, South Pacific.	Mail address: Post Office Box 3339, Rincon Annex, San Francisco 19, Calif. Office: U.S. Appraisers Bldg., 630 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles.	Mail address: Post Office Box 17 277, Foy Station, Los Angeles, Calif. Office: 751 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles 17, Calif.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1739, Sacramento, Calif. Office: 1209 8th St., Sacramento 8, Calif.
U.S. Engineer District, San Francisco.	Mail address: Post Office Box 3050, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, Calif. Office: 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco 19, Calif.
U.S. Army Engineer Division, Southwestern.	Santa Fe Bldg., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Albuquerque.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1538, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Office: 2132 Central Ave. SE., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1600, Worth, Tex. Office: 100 West Vickery, Fort Worth, Tex.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Galveston.	Mail address: Post Office Box 1229, Galveston, Tex. Office: 606 Santa Fe Bldg., Galveston, Tex.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Little Rock.	Mail address: Post Office Box 867, Little Rock, Ark. Office: 300 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Tulsa.	Mail address: Post Office Box 61, Tulsa, Okla. Office: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 616 South Boston Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
U.S. Army Engineer, Division, Pacific Ocean.	Post Office Box 2040, Honolulu 5, T.H. APO 958, San Francisco, Calif.
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu.	Post Office Box 2240, Honolulu 4, T.H.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT ENGINEERS—continued

U.S. Army Engineer Division, South Pacific.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Detroit.

U.S. Army Engineer Division, San Francisco.

U.S. Army Engineer Division, Southwestern.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Albuquerque.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Oreg.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Walla Walla.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Seattle.

U.S. Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1889, Atlanta, Ga. Office: 206 Post Office Bldg., Atlanta 1, Ga.

Mail address: Post Office Box 815, Charleston, S. C. Office: 204 Post Office Bldg., Charleston, S. C.

Mail address: Post Office Box 4970, Jacksonville 1, Fla. Office: 67A Post Office Bldg., Jacksonville 2, Fla.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1580, Mobile, Ala. Office: 200 Government St., Mobile 1, Ala.

Mail address: Post Office Box 889, Savannah, Ga. Office: 200 Post Office, Savannah, Ga.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1890, Wilmington, N.C. Office: 208 Post Office, Wilmington, N.C.

Mail address: Post Office Box 3339, Honolulu, Hawaii. Office: 5th Floor, Capitol Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1371, Los Angeles, Calif. Office: 312 Boards Figueroa St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1750, Sacramento, Calif. Office: 1300 8th St., Sacramento 8, Calif.

Mail address: Post Office Box 3870, Honolulu Annex, San Francisco, Calif. Office: 100 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1024, Pasadena, Calif. Office: 1151 Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena 3, Calif.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1229, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1000, Walla Walla, Wash. Office: 100 West Alder St., Walla Walla, Wash.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1232, Galveston, Tex. Office: 2000 Strand, Galveston, Tex.

Mail address: Post Office Box 867, Little Rock, Ark. Office: 700 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.

Mail address: Post Office Box 1, Tulsa, Okla. Office: Office of Commerce Bldg., 616 South Boston Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

Post Office Box 2870, Honolulu 3, T. H.

Post Office Box 50, San Francisco, Calif.

Post Office Box 1210, Honolulu 8, T. H.

V. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Introduction

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is subject to call by the OCDM, national and regional offices, upon declaration of a major natural disaster by the President pursuant to Public Law 875.

Advance preparations and planning, under the general direction of the Secretary, is delegated to the heads of the constituent agencies of the Department.

In general, close coordination of emergency relief operations is maintained with OCDM in the central headquarters and in the field.

Major assistance programs are treated separately below.

A. Office of Field Services (Surplus Property Utilization)

1. Assistance available

A. Any surplus Government property warehoused in the vicinity of the disaster may be utilized. May include, for example, reserve stocks of beds, blankets, clothing, and other materials, for the use of disaster victims.

B. Buildings transferred to States from surplus Federal property may be used for temporary shelter for disaster victims.

2. Responsibilities

A. When utilization of Federal surplus property is authorized by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regional representatives and State surplus-property agencies assist the OCDM and General Services Administration in locating and distributing such property for disaster purposes.

B. Regional Department of Health, Education, and Welfare property coordinators are responsible for knowing where and what facilities are available.

C. Surplus Property Utilization Division has representatives assigned to all departmental regional offices. In the event of disaster the representative in the affected region is responsible for authorizing the agency for surplus property in the affected State to utilize such property located in the area.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

State and local government agencies who will apply to the regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

B. Public Health Service (PHS)

1. Assistance available

A. Assistance to State and local communities in preventing and controlling communicable and chronic disease by—

1. Grant of funds.
2. Detail of professional personnel.
3. Use of equipment and other facilities.
4. Medical supplies.

B. Assistance to State and local communities in instituting protective measures by—

1. Maintenance of a safe and adequate water supply.
2. Maintenance of safe and adequate sanitary collection including treatment and disposal of sewage, garbage, and other community wastes.
3. Protection against rodents and insects which transmit disease.
4. Maintenance of supplies of food and milk free from contamination.
5. Emergency medical care and control of communicable diseases.

C. Emergency assignment of members of its staff including medical and nursing personnel, engineers, entomologists, sanitarians, epidemiologists, veterinarians, and laboratory technicians.

D. Provide disaster-aid equipment and materials from stockpiles maintained in advance. This includes—

1. For emergency water treatment: Purification units, storage tanks, main sterilizers, dewatering pumps, hypochlorinators, power generators, motor-drying equipment, and disinfecting equipment.
2. For controlling insects and rodents: Equipment for dispersing insecticides, including aircraft, when they cannot be obtained from commercial sources, insecticides and rodenticides.
3. For transportation: Trucks, passenger cars, and other field vehicles from regular Public Health Service operating units.
4. For emergency immunization: A supply of immunizing agents.

E. Provide hospital and clinical facilities when local hospital and medical-care facilities are overtaxed.

2. Responsibilities

A. At the written request of the regional director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in charge of disaster-relief operations the regional director of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the region in which the disaster has occurred will assign staff of the Public Health Service to work with the OCDM.

B. Requests for assistance are evaluated by the OCDM and responsibility and authority for necessary action is assigned by the regional director of OCDM to the regional director of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

C. The regional director of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare authorizes the appropriate regional or field officials to furnish the assistance available in that region.

D. The regional medical director, Public Health Service, is then responsible for supervising all public health assistance to States within that region. He will work through appropriate State and local authorities and may call upon any component part of the Public Health Service for aid. He will also maintain close liaison with the field organization of the American National Red Cross in the disaster area.

E. The regional medical director can assist the States and communities during disasters by providing resources of personnel, equipment, and supplies, and by mobilizing and deploying similar resources from other sources outside the affected area.

F. The regional medical director can negotiate on behalf of the States for the procurement of personnel, transportation, equipment, and supplies from any available source.

G. The regional medical director, through the Public Health Service Reserve Corps can arrange to have specialists called to active duty and assigned where needed regardless of State boundaries and other legal requirements.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

1. Regional office, OCDM; or
2. Regional office, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

REGIONAL OFFICES OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Region I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts.	120 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.
Region II. New York, New Jersey, Delaware.	Room 1200, 42 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.
Region III. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, North Carolina.	700 East Jefferson St., Charlottesville, Va.
Region IV. Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida.	Room 164, 50 7th St., NE., Atlanta 23, Ga.
Region V. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.	Room 200, 69 West Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.
Region VI. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.	Room 2305, Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
Region VII. Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.	9th Floor, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
Region VIII. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado.	Room 517, New Customhouse, 19th and Stout Sts., Denver 2, Colo.
Region IX. Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington.	Room 447, Federal Office Bldg., Civic Center, San Francisco 2, Calif.

C. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)

1. Assistance available

The Food and Drug Administration will cooperate with local, State, and Federal food and drug agencies in—

A. Inspecting, impounding, or destroying damaged food and drug supplies, with all due consideration to the processes of law.

B. Inspecting, closing, and certifying for reopening of damaged food and drug manufacturing and warehousing establishments.

C. Keeping the public and the food and drug trades informed as to the proper methods for handling contaminated, spoiled, or suspect foods and drugs.

2. Responsibilities

Responsibilities of the Food and Drug Administration in disaster relief are set in motion as are those of the Public Health Service.

The Food and Drug Administration has the responsibility for consumer protection involving controlling the purity, safety, and honest labeling of foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics.

In time of disaster such as hurricane or flood, it is the responsibility of the Food and Drug Administration to see to it that—

A. All damaged stocks of foods and drugs are impounded.

B. Impounded lots are rendered fit for human consumption under supervision of a competent inspector or are destroyed under such supervision.

C. All damaged food and drug manufacturing and warehousing establishments are closed.

D. Closed factories and equipment and raw materials therein are restored to proper operating conditions before resumption of manufacturing operations is permitted.

The Food and Drug Administration cooperates closely with State and local health authorities as well as Federal agencies, the American National Red Cross, and trade and transportation groups.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

Regional offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (See under Public Health Service.)

D. Social Security Administration (SSA)

1. Assistance available

A. Old-age and survivors insurance: Prompt assistance is given to survivors of insured victims and persons over 65 years of age who have been made jobless by the disaster. Processing of claims is expedited by the use of teletype lists of victims, together with identifying information.

B. Public assistance: Upon request of State public welfare agencies, will cooperate in planning and special welfare and consultative services which these agencies may be called upon to render in the disaster area.

C. Children's Bureau: In the event of a major disaster, regional medical directors and child-welfare representatives will, upon request, cooperate with their State agency counterparts in planning the health and welfare services for children which these agencies may be called upon to render in the disaster area.

2. Responsibilities

A. Old-age and survivors insurance: Responsible for the expedition of claims for survivors of victims of the disaster. The nearest OASI

field office is responsible for preparing casualty lists, and the necessary wage data for computation of survivors' benefits. If necessary, a temporary field office is established in the disaster area.

B. Public assistance: Is responsible for cooperating with State agencies in planning and establishing public welfare programs made necessary by the major disaster.

C. Children's Bureau: Is responsible for cooperating with State agencies in planning and establishing health and welfare services made necessary by the major disaster.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Individuals for old-age and survivors insurance.

State agencies for Public Assistance and Children's Bureau assistance.

4. Where to apply

A. Old-age and survivor's insurance: Regional office of the OASI, or the temporary field office which may be established in the disaster area.

B. Public assistance: State public assistance or welfare agency.

C. Children's Bureau: State children's bureau or equivalent agency.

E. Office of Education

1. Assistance available

A. Advice and assistance to State and local officials in the establishment of improvised schools, and in the reestablishment of educational facilities destroyed or damaged by the disaster. This may include the erection of temporary school buildings.

B. To the extent permitted by appropriations, provide financial assistance to local educational agencies for maintenance and operation of schools in Federally affected areas under Public Law 874, 81st Congress, and for construction of school facilities under title II, Public Law 85, 81st Congress.

C. Advise and assist higher education authorities of the State in the reestablishment of colleges and university facilities in the disaster area.

2. Responsibilities

A. Responsibilities of the Office of Education are set in motion as are those of the Public Health Service.

B. On the receipt of written direction of the regional director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the regional director of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the region in which the disaster has occurred will direct the Office of Education regional or field official undertake relief operations in the field of education.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local educational agencies.

4. Where to apply

Regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (See under Public Health Service.)

F. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

1. Assistance available

A. Rehabilitation of adults suffering disaster-caused injuries: Cooperate with State vocational rehabilitation agencies in establishing and maintaining such a rehabilitation program as will restore the community and its members to self-sufficiency as early as possible.

B. Assist State agencies in providing restorative medical and surgical services, training and preparation for employment, prosthetic aids, maintenance while undergoing medical care or job training, placement, and follow-up.

2. Responsibilities

A. On receipt of written notification by the regional director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the regional director of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the region in which the disaster has occurred will direct the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to undertake relief activities in vocational rehabilitation.

B. The regional office will assist local agencies in moving disabled victims from acute care facilities as promptly as possible.

C. Where disasters involve more than one State within a region, the regional Office of Vocational Rehabilitation representative will assist by estimating promptly the resources of the individual States and expedite plans for their cooperation.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State vocational rehabilitation agencies.

4. Where to apply

State vocational rehabilitation agencies.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1. *Assistance available*

Bureau of Mines

Provides personnel and equipment for safety and rescue operations such as inspection, fire prevention measures, explosions, and other hazards such as escaping gas (pulmotors, gas masks, rescue equipment, emergency lighting, tools, etc.).

Close unsafe mines.

Bureau of Reclamation

Personnel and contract organization on a wide variety of work including flood control (engineers, technicians, geologists, etc.).

Provide some earth-moving equipment, and supplies such as tools, cement, etc.

Bureau of Land Management

Personnel trained in fire fighting, snow removal, and road repair on Federal reservations; also equipment used for such purposes.

Geological Survey

Trained personnel, including geologists and other technicians, and information concerned with water resources.

A variety of maps.

National Park Service

Personnel and equipment, including radio-equipped vehicles, of value to flood, snow, and forest-fire disaster relief. Trained rescue personnel and equipment.

Personnel trained in law enforcement.

Use of water lines, telephone lines, electric lines, and other utility facilities, and assistance in their repair and restoration outside of park lands.

Personnel and equipment used in road construction and repair. This includes roads giving access to National Park Service facilities.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

All effort for the benefit, care, and assistance of Indians throughout the United States. Radio-equipped vehicles, trucks, and hand tools are available.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Personnel trained in law enforcement.

Trained personnel, boats, and other equipment for use in rescue operations, including some radio-equipped vehicles and light planes.

Bonneville Power Administration

Personnel trained in operating an electric-power-distribution organization (engineers, electricians, machine operators, etc.). Provides trucks, radio-equipped cars, hand tools, general supplies—one helicopter usually available. Operates in Oregon, Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana.

Southwestern Power Administration

Personnel trained in operating an electric-power-distribution organization (engineers, electricians, machine operators, etc.). Provides trucks, radio-equipped cars, hand tools, general supplies. Operates roughly within a 200-mile area surrounding Tulsa, Okla.

2. Responsibilities

1. President declares a major natural disaster exists.
2. Regional Director of OCDM requests Department of the Interior assistance through the Departmental Defense Liaison Officer (DDLO) for the region involved, if practical, or may, if the emergency requires, direct the request to an appropriate official of a bureau capable of rendering the required assistance.
3. The DDLO, after considering the factors involved, specifies a bureau able to render the desired assistance.
4. The bureau, acting on the request from either OCDM or the DDLO, directs the dispatch of material, equipment, or personnel as may be required to the extent of the bureau's capability.
5. The bureau rendering assistance advises the Administrative Assistant Secretary as soon as practicable the extent of aid furnished pursuant to the official declaration of a major natural disaster.
6. Supervision and responsibility for actions in the field are in the hands of the bureau actively involved, with the DDLO providing liaison with OCDM and the headquarters office of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C.
7. The over-all disaster relief program in the Department of the Interior is under the general direction of the Administrative Assistant Secretary acting through the Director of Security. The authority of the Secretary is widely redelegated to bureau officials having operating responsibilities in the field.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

In case of a major disaster, as declared by the President, assistance is available to anyone in the disaster area who needs it. The degree of assistance to be determined by OCDM based on funds and facilities available and the extent of the need.

4. Where to apply

States—to appropriate Regional Director OCDM.
Individuals and lesser political subdivisions—to State.

Departmental Defense Liaison Officers (DDLO)

(Regional Coordinators for the Department of the Interior with the OCDM Regional Administrators)

OCDM region	States	DDLO
I	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts.	Charles E. Knop, Geological Survey, Room 845, 141 Milk St., Boston 9, Mass.
II	Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, West Virginia.	Morris Burge, Technical Review Staff, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.
III	Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi.	Harry Wright, Southeastern Power Administration, Elberton, Ga.
IV	North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa.	Robert G. Personius, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 920 North Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
V	New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana.	Kenneth F. Anderson, Bureau of Mines, 114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.
VI	Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming.	Harold F. Mossbaugh, Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 2530, Billings, Mont.
VII	Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California	Henry F. Halliday, Bureau of Reclamation, Fulton and Marconi Aves., P.O. Box 2511, Sacramento 11, Calif.
VIII	Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	Don Huff, Department of the Interior, 1001 Northeast Lloyd Blvd., P.O. Box 3537, Portland, Oreg.

VII. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1. Assistance available

Although there are no specific disaster relief duties assigned to the Department of Labor it does render certain services largely through the Federal-State Employment Security system in the event of a major natural disaster. Among these are:

A. Loan of personnel and clerical help to State Employment Security agencies in processing unemployment insurance claims and finding jobs for disaster sufferers.

B. Open suboffices of State Employment Security agencies within the disaster area the better to serve those in need of its services, and those who may be without transportation.

C. Recruit and refer workers for cleanup operations to both public and private employers.

D. Use radio and sound trucks in the immediate area of the disaster to inform workers where to report for work.

E. When conditions warrant, recruit workers from the disaster area for temporary work outside of the area until job opportunities are again available in the disaster-affected area.

F. Recruit and refer workers for employment in reconstruction and rehabilitation operations following the disaster, using the national employment service clearance system to recruit additional workers from outside the disaster area when the local supply is inadequate.

G. Provide other manpower services needed in the rehabilitation of the area, such as referring workers for training in new occupations, and giving vocational counseling to workers who no longer have employment opportunities in their previous occupation.

H. Set up special reporting procedures for quickly obtaining information on employment and unemployment conditions in the labor market area affected by the disaster. These reports can be made available to other governmental agencies. They also contain information of value on the damage sustained by industrial establishments and measures being taken to restore them to operation.

I. In connection with the administration of the Davis-Bacon Act. issue prevailing wage determinations for Federal contracts for emergency work in the disaster area.

2. Responsibilities

A. Although there are no disaster relief duties specially assigned to the employment security system, local employment offices in an area affected by a disaster are prepared to adapt and intensify their activities to meet the needs of the situation. They may open suboffices and send small working units of trained personnel into the field, and maintain services on an around-the-clock basis.

B. Direct responsibility for employment security assistance is under the immediate supervision of the local office manager in the area, subject to the general supervision of the State employment security administrator.

C. The State employment security administrator has the responsibility for determining when emergency operations are to start or to cease. He may delegate his responsibilities to his local managers.

D. Regional offices of the Bureau of Employment Security serve as the Department of Labor's arm for coordination of the interstate and national aspects of the unemployment insurance and employment service programs, and for carrying out the other field responsibilities of the Department.

E. Direction of local office operations is usually at the scene, or as close as possible, of the disaster, with the local office manager determining the nature and extent of assistance which his office is able to render.

F. Employment service and unemployment insurance activities of the State employment security agencies must be carried out in a manner consistent not only with the applicable provisions of Federal and State legislation, but also with the applicable policies, regulations, and standards of the U.S. Employment Service and the Secretary of Labor.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

1. Individual members of the work force.
2. Employers, public, and private.
3. Local, State, and Federal Government representatives officially in charge of the area.

Referral, placement and counseling, and other types of employment service assistance provided by the employment security system are available without cost to all legally qualified workers and to all employers.

Unemployment insurance payments are made only to those unemployed members of the working force who have worked in employment covered under the applicable State laws, who are able to work and available for work, and who meet the other qualifications requirements stipulated in those laws.

4. Where to apply

Individuals or employers—apply direct to the nearest public employment office, or emergency suboffice, or itinerant point.

Other governmental agencies, or employers with problems beyond local office capacity—State employment security agency or Regional offices of the Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

Bureau of Employment Security

Regional Offices

Region	States included	Address
1	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Regional Director, 18 Oliver St., Boston 10, Mass.
2	New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Regional Director, Room 906, 341 9th Ave., New York 1, N.Y.
3	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.	Regional Director, Wolf Ave., and Commerce St., Chambersburg, Pa.
4	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Regional Director, Room 653, Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
5	Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio	Regional Director, 210 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
6	Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin.	Regional Director, 1105 Bankers Bldg., 105 West Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
7	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Regional Director, Room 1506, Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.
8	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.	Regional Director, Room 220, Santa Fe Bldg., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
9	Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.	Regional Director, 414 New Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo.
10	Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada.	Regional Director, Room 506, Appraisers Bldg., 630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
11	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	Regional Director, 310 U.S. Courthouse, 1010 5th Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

Territorial representative

Puerto Rico ..... Territorial Representative, Post Office Box 4006, San Juan 20, P.R.

VIII. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

1. Assistance available

A. Arrangement for rapid release and procurement of medical narcotics needed in emergency.

B. Precious metal supplies vital to emergency production.

C. Loan of enforcement personnel who can be spared from normal activities of the Department.

D. Assurance of an adequate supply of currency in the disaster area.

E. Prompt payments upon proper authorization of payments due from the Government (veterans compensation, pensions and insurance, social security benefits, payments for work and materials authorized for civil defense, payments for public debt securities, particularly for savings bonds held by individuals, tax refunds).

F. Emergency rescue and care (see U.S. Coast Guard below).

G. Loans to industrial concerns engaged in production for the national defense to restore productive capacity damaged or destroyed as a result of a major disaster.

H. Accelerated tax amortization of costs of reconstruction and rehabilitation of disaster damaged production facilities engaged in defense contracts.

2. Responsibilities

A. Coordination of advance disaster relief planning and activities is maintained with OCDM at the national level.

B. Field offices of the Department cooperate with and maintain liaison with regional directors of the OCDM.

C. General inventories of manpower, equipment, and material available in an emergency are maintained and information concerning them made available to OCDM.

D. All field offices will respond to the limit of their capabilities to the request of the appropriate regional director, OCDM.

E. Any possible assistance within the statutory limitations of the Departments responsibilities may be rendered without special action.

F. Departmental heads will resolve any question of interpretation of responsibility.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

A. Individuals: Payments of money due from the Government, emergency rescue and care (see also U.S. Coast Guard).

B. Hospitals and other medical institutions: Narcotics.

C. Defense industry: Disaster loans, and accelerated tax amortization of rehabilitation costs.

D. Financial institutions: Currency and securities.

E. State and local agencies: Enforcement personnel.

4. Where to apply

A. At the same operating unit where such services are normally available, disaster assistance is for the most part simply regular services accelerated and concentrated.

B. Regional director, OCDM, who will contact proper unit.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

1. Assistance available

Any that constitutes rescue of life, and protection of property:

A. Persons in danger: Any and all acts to rescue, aid, or evacuate (including transporting sick and injured to first-aid stations or hospitals, evacuation of persons trapped in buildings or isolated by floodwaters). Rescue of persons involved in marine and air disasters.

B. Property saved from marine or aircraft disasters, or floods, at which the Coast Guard is present: Take charge of and protect until such property is claimed by persons legally authorized to receive it or it is otherwise disposed of in accordance with law or applicable regulations.

C. Care for bodies of those who may have perished in the catastrophe until claimed by the proper persons or authorities.

D. Panic and hysteria conditions: Combat by assisting duly constituted authority.

E. Lawlessness and looting: Combat by referring to and assisting police authorities when requested.

F. Loss of access due to flooding and buckling of streets and roads: Provide water transportation where needed.

G. Dangerously damaged buildings, houses, and other structures: Transport supplies and effects where indicated and as requested by properly constituted authority, and offer assistance generally.

H. Livestock casualties: Transport to higher and safer ground.

I. Persons rescued by Coast Guard or in need: Provide food, clothing, medicines, and other necessary supplies and services.

J. Loss or curtailment of electric power: Assist local authorities in transporting personnel and material for restoration of services.

K. Serious reduction and/or contamination of water supply: Transport emergency water supply for duly constituted authority as indicated.

L. Reduction in capacity to treat medical cases by normal means: Transport medical personnel or transmit medical advice.

M. Incipient fire danger: Assist local firemen if personnel is available.

N. Incipient or apparent flood danger: Transport personnel and material for building levees.

O. Loss of or damage to communications, including landline telephone and radio: Provide mobile radio transmitters where indicated.

P. Sunken or floating dangers to navigation: Destroy or tow into port.

2. Responsibilities

Whenever life or limb or property is in danger, presently, or deemed to be in danger in the immediate future, any person or governmental authority, civil or military, may request the assistance of the U.S. Coast Guard. It goes into action immediately upon notification that such danger exists or is deemed to be imminent.

Rescue and emergency assistance will be continued until the immediate emergency is past or until all reasonable possibilities have been exhausted.

A. Action is initiated by the Coast Guard command cognizant of the situation, whether unit, district, or area command.

1. Unit: The nearest unit will begin rescue and other assistance immediately, and will notify the district rescue coordination center of the nature, scope, and scale of the disaster.

2. District rescue coordination center (RCC): Will direct individual units as needed (ships, planes, etc.), and provide coordination with other agencies, Federal, State, and local, governmental and private, in carrying out each one's responsibilities.

3. District rescue coordination center will designate the on scene commander and will maintain close contact with all Coast Guard units and other agencies, keep the public informed as to the progress of disaster relief operations.

4. Should the disaster, catastrophe, or emergency effects extend beyond the boundaries of a given Coast Guard District, or be beyond the capabilities of the local district, the area commander will assume full direction, supervision, and coordination of all activities of the several districts, and with other relief organizations.

B. Coast Guard activities will continue until the coordinating activity on scene commander (district rescue coordination center, area rescue coordination center, or the Commandant of the Coast Guard) deems the emergency to be over, or the mission is accomplished.

C. Coast Guard personnel are to be under the command of Coast Guard officer personnel at all times.

D. Within the spheres of Coast Guard activities all privately owned small boats, their operating personnel, marine shore facilities and operating personnel will be coordinated by the Coast Guard during emergency disaster assistance operations.

E. National search and rescue program: This is considered to be apart from the disaster relief plan. Under this plan the Coast Guard cooperates with the civil and military authorities in aiding distressed ships and aircraft on and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. In the maritime region the Coast Guard has primary responsibility for the direction and coordination of rescue operations.

Search and rescue program activities of the inland regional are under the direction of the U.S. Air Force, which coordinates the activities of all agencies which may participate, including the Coast Guard.

Search and rescue operations of oversea regions are under the direction of the oversea unified command for the region involved.

F. The duties of rescue and assistance in most instances are performed by individual operating units. These may include:

(*a*) Small craft (patrol boats, surfboats, etc.).

(*b*) Cutters (ocean station vessels, icebreakers, oceangoing tugs, buoy tenders, patrol craft, and harbor tugs).

(*c*) Aircraft (fixed wing and helicopters).

(*d*) Land transport (passenger cars, trucks, personnel carriers).

(*e*) Communications equipment (fixed and mobile radio stations, teletype and telephone sets, visual signalling).

(*f*) Shore stations (lifeboat stations, light attendant stations, bases and moorings).

3. Who is entitled to assistance

The U.S. Coast Guard may render aid to persons and protect and save property at any time and at any place at which Coast Guard facilities and personnel are available and can be effectively utilized.

Flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm or other catastrophe, as well as ships and aircraft in distress may serve to activate all possible assistance activities at once.

4. Where to apply

Any Coast Guard unit, district office or area office.

A. Headquarters	1300 E St. NW., Washington 25, D.C.
B. Area offices:	
1. Eastern area	Customhouse, New York 4, N.Y.
2. Western area	U.S. Appraisers Bldg., San Francisco 26, Calif.
C. District offices:	
1st Coast Guard District	1400 Customhouse, Boston 9, Mass.
2d Coast Guard District	815 Olive St., St. Louis 1, Mo.
3d Coast Guard District	Customhouse, New York 4, N.Y.
5th Coast Guard District	U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Post Office Box 540, Norfolk 1, Va.
7th Coast Guard District	150 Southeast 3d Ave., Miami 32, Fla.
8th Coast Guard District	Room 328, Customhouse, New Orleans 16, La.
9th Coast Guard District	Main Post Office Bldg., West 3d and Prospect Sts., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
11th Coast Guard District	706 Times Bldg., Long Beach 2, Calif.
12th Coast Guard District	903 U.S. Appraisers Bldg., 630 Sansome St., San Francisco 26, Calif.
13th Coast Guard District	618 2d Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.
14th Coast Guard District	Post Office Box 4010, Honolulu, Hawaii.
17th Coast Guard District	Post Office Box 2631, Juneau, Alaska.
D. Section offices:	
Greater Antilles Section	Care of Coast Guard Base, Box 2029, San Juan, P.R.
U.S. Coast Guard Section	Care of Coast Guard Depot, Navy No. 296, Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.
Do	Navy No. 961, Box E, USNS, care of Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.
Far East Section	A.P. 500, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

IX. U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

1. Assistance available

A. Staff personnel: These would be technical personnel people if needed, or general administrative and clerical employees. Aid is provided in recruiting new personnel and securing Federal employees on detail.

B. Other services: These would consist of furnishing such office equipment, supplies, etc., the Commission might have on hand which could be spared from its own operations and be used in disaster relief. Unused material is returned.

C. When disaster conditions prevent normal functioning of Civil Service Commission business OCDM may request release of Commission personnel to assist OCDM and/or local governments in disaster relief activities.

2. Responsibilities

A. All offices of the Civil Service Commission cooperate with the regional offices of OCDM in developing supplemental plans for providing disaster assistance and in maintaining continuous liaison and exchange of information.

B. Each Commission regional director designates a liaison official who maintains contact with the OCDM office having jurisdiction in the State in which the Commission office is located and who will assist in planning activities.

C. Any plans for utilization of resources of the Commission branch regional offices or field duty stations are prepared by the respective regional directors.

D. In the event assistance is required the regional officials of the OCDM will contact the Commission's regional offices. The Commission's regional directors are authorized to provide the assistance requested.

E. Upon request of the OCDM, detailing its needs, the regional office of the Commission will attempt to locate, detail, or secure the personnel needed for service with the regional OCDM office in charge of disaster relief. As many civil service personnel with special skills as can be spared without hampering Commission activities are released.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governmental agencies, and regional offices of OCDM.

4. Where to apply

State and local governmental agencies who will apply to regional OCDM director in charge of disaster relief in the affected area.

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X. FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY (FAA)

1. Assistance available

A. Utilization or loan of available aircraft, and personnel to operate the aircraft, for aerial reconnaissance of disaster area; for evacuation; for transportation of emergency supplies and equipment.

B. Utilization or loan of available vehicles for evacuation; for transportation of emergency workers; for transportation of emergency supplies and equipment.

C. Utilization or loan of offroad vehicles, and operators, for clearing debris; for fighting forest fires.

D. Utilization of firefighting equipment and personnel.

E. Services of technical personnel for repair of electrical systems and equipment, and other public utilities.

F. Services of personnel to provide technical assistance in assessment of damage to public airports, and restoration of civil airports.

2. Responsibility

A. Within the FAA responsibility is assigned to the regional administrators.

B. Regional administrators and the heads of other major field organizations are required to make suitable plans and preparations in anticipation of major natural disasters.

C. Regional administrators execute the disaster plans when, in their judgment, a natural disaster threatens or occurs, provided that assistance is authorized by Public Law, and is requested by appropriaate State or local governmental agencies.

D. Assistance furnished in major natural disasters by the FAA is subject to coordination by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

E. OCDM's coordination will consist of determining the total assistance needed and facilitating agreement of necessary action to be taken by various agencies to meet the overall problems involved. It will make necessary decisions regarding assistance to be furnished in cases where two or more Federal agencies have conflicting or overlapping interests or authorities. In major disasters OCDM will determine the Federal financial contribution for disaster relief and will, when necessary, direct and authorize the FAA to utilize its available personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources in accordance with the authority contained in public law. OCDM will not supervise or direct the disaster operations of the FAA.

3. To whom rendered

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

Individuals: To State and local governmental agencies.

State and local governmental agencies:

1. Regional Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, or any local FAA office.
2. Regional Director, OCDM, in charge of disaster relief operations for the area.

Federal Aviation Agency

REGIONAL OFFICES

Headquarters	Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, 1711 New York Ave. NW., Washington 25, D.C.
Region 1. Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia.	Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, New York International Airport, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.
Region 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Puerto Rico, Swan Island, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone.	Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, Post Office Box 1689, Fort Worth 1, Tex.
Region 3. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, 4825 Troost Ave., Kansas City 10, Mo.
Region 4. Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, 5651 North Manchester Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.
Region 5. Alaska, including Aleutian Islands.	Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, Post Office Box 440, Anchorage, Alaska.
Region 6. Honolulu, Wake, Guam Flight Information Regions established by the International Civil Aviation Organization; and American Samoa (Major operations are conducted in Hawaii and the Islands of Wake, Canton, and Guam).	Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, Post Office Box 4009, Honolulu 12, Hawaii.

XI. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC)

1. Assistance available

A. At headquarters: Technical advice and assistance with respect to emergency usage of telecommunications facilities; direction finding and monitoring control for search and rescue activities.

B. At all field installations: Primarily technical advice with respect to telecommunications.

C. At Washington, D.C., New York, N.Y., San Francisco, Calif., and St. Louis, Mo., limited personnel assigned to field office of Common Carrier Bureau.

D. At district offices: Vehicles equipped with direction finding and radio monitoring facilities to identify and suppress interference to vital disaster communications.

E. At all monitoring stations: Communications facilities giving access to headquarters for executive direction and administrative counsel and guidance, and high-frequency (HF) direction finding for search and rescue activities.

F. At monitoring stations located on or near seacoast: Medium frequency (MF) direction finding as an aid in search and rescue activities (note, however that no MF–DF operating network is maintained for this specific purpose).

G. The Commission by rules has made available the following emergency assistance:

1. Issues temporary authorizations for a radio station, without following usual procedures of formal application, for use in emergency, when property and/or life is endangered.

2. Frequencies allocated to the amateur service may be designated as available exclusively for the use of amateur operators transmitting emergency relief messages.

3. Authorizes establishment of a special emergency radio service available for use by physicians.

4. During an emergency, all radio stations except amateur stations, may, during the period of the emergency in which normal communications facilities are disrupted as a result of hurricane, flood, earthquake, or similar disaster, utilize such station for emergency station for emergency-communication service in communicating in a manner other than that specified in the instrument of authorization. For example, in such cases, a radio station would be permitted to use different frequencies or power; provide service to persons or organizations not normally authorized; to communicate with radio stations in other services, and similar services activities.

5. Give absolute priority to radio communications or signals relating to ships or aircraft in distress, and in certain cases involving common carriers to give priority to messages concerning the safety of life or property which is in imminent danger.

6. Upon notification of an emergency weather warning of a condition of immediate danger to life and property from the U.S. Weather Bureau, broadcast radio station licensees may broadcast such warnings immediately.

2. Responsibilities

A. A Defense Commissioner, a Defense Coordinator, and a Defense Steering Committee are designated to plan for the emergency utilization of personnel, facilities, and equipment; to train personnel; to provide for the assignment of technical personnel to advise and assist other agencies; and to perform such other duties as may be required as a result of disaster or the threat of imminent disaster. Plans are to be concurred in by the Secretary of Defense and the Director, OCDM.

B. Due to the critical nature of their normal assignments, involving the monitoring of distress frequencies and the policing of all radio frequencies, the field personnel of the Commission are not generally available for local disaster assistance.

C. Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, the Federal Communications Commission may suspend or amend, for such time as it may see fit, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations or device and/or its apparatus and equipment, by any department of the Government under such regulations as may be prescribed.

D. The Defense Coordinator serves under the general direction of the Defense Commissioner and has the responsibility for:

1. Coordinating plans for continuation of the regular functions of the Federal Communications Commission, and the protection of its personnel and property.

2. Planning for the emergency utilization by other agencies of Federal Communications Commission personnel and property not required for its regular functions during the period of the disaster or emergency.

3. Liaison and coordination with the OCDM and local and Federal relief organizations and agencies.

4. Training Federal Communications Commission in relief activities.

5. Assignment of technical personnel to other agencies to advise and assist in problems of mutual concern.

E. Representatives of bureaus and staff offices, serving as members of the Defense Steering Committee:

1. Advises and assists the Defense Coordinator.

2. Keeps Defense Coordinator informed as to the progress of planning and relief activities.

3. Assists and advises other agencies.

F. Defense Steering Committee: Meets with other agencies and renders technical and other assistance and advice.

G. Upon request for assistance by other agencies, Federal, State, or local, the Commission then arranges for the proper field office or station to provide such assistance as is within the power of the Federal Communications Commission. The senior Federal Communications Commission officer present in the disaster area is then in charge of FCC activities in the area.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Federal, State, and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

The Defense Commissioner, Headquarters, Federal Communications Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

Regional Director, OCDM, in charge of disaster relief operations in the affected region.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Headquarters	Defense Commissioner, Washington 25, D.C. Defense Coordinator, Washington 25, D.C. Defense Steering Committee, Washington 25, D.C.
District offices:	
1	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 1600 Customhouse, Boston 9, Mass.
2	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 748 Federal Bldg., 641 Washington St., New York 14, N.Y.
3	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 1005 New U.S. Customhouse, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
4	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Room 400, McCawley Bldg., 400 East Lombard St., Baltimore 2, Md.
5	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Room 402, Federal Bldg., Norfolk 10, Va.
6	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 718 Atlanta National Bldg., 50 Whitehall St. SW., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Suboffice	Radio Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 177, Room 214, Post Office Bldg., Savannah, Ga.
7	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 150, 312 Federal Bldg., Miami 1, Fla.
Marine office	Marine Supervisor, Federal Communications Commission, 409–410 Post Office Bldg., Tampa 2, Fla.
8	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 608 Federal Office Bldg., 600 South St., New Orleans 12, La.
Suboffice	Radio Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, 419 U.S. Courthouse and Customhouse, Mobile 10, Ala.
9	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 324 U.S. Appraisers Bldg., 7300 Wingate St., Houston 11, Tex.
10	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 5238, 500 U.S. Terminal Annex Bldg., Houston and Jackson Sts., Dallas 2, Tex.
11	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Mezzanine 50, 849 So. Broadway, Los Angeles 14, Calif.
Suboffice	Radio Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, 1245 Seventh Ave., San Diego 1, Calif.

REGIONAL OFFICES—continued

District offices—Continued	
Marine office	Marine Supervisor, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 1509, Room 326, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, San Pedro, Calif.
12	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 323-A Customhouse, 555 Battery St., San Francisco 26, Calif.
13	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 507 New U.S. Courthouse, 620 Southwest Main St., Portland 5, Oreg.
14	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 806 Federal Office Bldg., 1st Ave. and Marion St., Seattle 4, Wash.
15	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 521 New Customhouse, 19th between California and Stout Sts., Denver 2, Colo.
16	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 208 Uptown Post Office and Federal Courts Bldg., 5th and Washington Sts., St. Paul 2, Minn.
17	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 3100 Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6 E, Mo.
18	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 826 U.S. Courthouse, 219 South Clark St., Chicago 4, Ill.
19	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 1029 New Federal Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
20	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 328 Post Office Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.
21	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, 502 Federal Bldg., Box 1021, Honolulu 13, Hawaii.
22	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 2987, 322-323 Federal Bldg., San Juan 13, P.R.
23	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 644, Room 53, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Anchorage, Alaska.
Suboffice	Radio Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 1421, Room 6, Shattuck Bldg., Juneau, Alaska.
24	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Room 106, 718 Jackson Pl. NW., Washington 25, D.C.
Mobile TV enforcement units:	
Eastern TV Enforcement Unit	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 31, Laurel, Md.
Western TV Enforcement Unit.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 989, Livermore, Calif.

REGIONAL OFFICES—continued

Primary monitoring stations:	
Allegan Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 89, Allegan, Mich.
Grand Island Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 788, Grand Island, Nebr.
Kingsville Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 632, Kingsville, Tex.
Laurel Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 31, Laurel, Md.
Livermore Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 989, Livermore, Calif.
Millis Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 36, Dover Rd., Mills, Mass.
Portland Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 5165, Portland 16, Oreg.
Powder Springs Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 98, Powder Springs, Ga.
Santa Ana Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 2215, Santa Ana, Calif.
Lanikai Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 1142, Kailua, Hawaii.
Secondary monitoring stations:	
Fairbanks Secondary Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 810, Fairbanks, Alaska.
Fort Lauderdale Secondary Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 5098, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Chillicothe Secondary Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 251, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Ambrose Secondary Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 366, Denison, Tex.
Searsport Secondary Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 44, Belfast, Maine.
Spokane Secondary Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 191, Spokane, Wash.
Douglas Secondary Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 1101, Douglas, Ariz.
Anchorage Secondary Monitoring Station.	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 719, Anchorage, Alaska.

REGIONAL OFFICES—continued.

Primary monitoring stations:	
Allegan Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 89, Allegan, Mich.
Grand Island Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 788, Grand Island, Nebr.
Kingsville Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 632, Kingsville, Tex.
Laurel Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 21, Laurel, Md.
Livermore Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 959, Livermore, Calif.
Mills Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 30, Dover Rd., Mills, Mass.
Portland Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 5166, Portland 16, Oreg.
Powder Springs Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 98, Powder Springs, Ga.
Santa Ana Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 2215, Santa Ana, Calif.
Lanikai Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 1142, Kailua, Hawaii.
Secondary monitoring stations:	
Fairbanks Secondary Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 810, Fairbanks, Alaska.
Fort Lauderdale Secondary Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 5098, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Chillicothe Secondary Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 251, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Ambrose Secondary Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 306, Denison, Tex.
Searsport Secondary Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 44, Belfast, Maine.
Spokane Secondary Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 191, Spokane, Wash.
Douglas Secondary Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 1101, Douglas, Ariz.
Anchorage Secondary Monitoring Station	Engineer in Charge, Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Box 719, Anchorage, Alaska.

XII. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

1. Federal Supply Service (FSS)

1. Assistance available

The Federal Supply Service has a staff of qualified and specially trained personnel in both the central and the regional offices. The Staff is experienced in planning and directing large-scale supply and procurement operations; in operating storage and issue warehouses of varying types, sizes, and capacities; and in operating such equipment of lift trucks (both hand powered and motor powered), motortrucks, scooters, pallets, and other equipment used in large warehouse operations.

With its facilities and personnel, Federal Supply Service, after first concerning itself with meeting those situations for which it is responsible, would be able to assist in disaster situations by providing the following resources and services:

A. Inaugurate and provide skeleton supervisory and administrative staff to operate emergency procurement and warehousing operations in disaster areas.

B. Supply, from stocks on hand in warehouses, those categories of common-use items used generally by Government agencies that will prove useful in disaster operations.

C. Undertake general procurement and supply operations for wholesale and quantity deliveries from any available source.

D. Provide temporary storage and issue facilities in such of its warehouses as shall have temporarily unused space available for such purposes during periods of emergency.

E. Ascertain availability of excess and surplus personal property needed for disaster-relief purposes as requested by OCDM.

F. Excess personal property may be transferred to OCDM for loan to States for disaster relief purposes.

G. Surplus property may be donated to States as directed by the OCDM Director.

H. Surplus property may be sold by the States for rehabilitation of small business damaged or destroyed by a major disaster; at not more than 10 percent of the acquisition price of such property plus a reasonable charge by the State for administrative costs connected with the transaction.

2. Responsibilities

A. Through its regional offices there will be made available to the appropriate OCDM representative and the appropriate State representative information as to the existence and the location of surplus supplies and equipment suitable for use in major disaster relief.

B. Upon receipt of application from the OCDM the regional General Services Administration office will review the application for compliance with all pertinent regulations and, if approved, will issue instructions to the holding agency to release the property.

C. Upon notification of a regional director of the OCDM in charge of relief activities in the disaster area, regional commissioners of General Services Administration are authorized to furnish personnel, equipment, or other resources.

D. Reach and maintain agreements with each of the States as to procedures and responsibilities in the event of a major natural disaster.

3. To whom rendered

State and local governmental agencies at the direction of the regional director of OCDM in charge of the region affected by the disaster.

4. Where to apply

Regional director of OCDM for the area affected.

2. Transportation and Public Utilities Service

1. Assistance available

The Transportation and Public Utilities Service has a staff of qualified personnel in the central and regional offices who are particularly competent in planning and arranging for the use of commercial facilities for the transportation of all types and quantities of materials via all modes of transportation.

After concerning itself with providing the services for which it is responsible, TPUS would be able to assist in disaster situations by providing the following services:

A. Arrangement for the expeditious movement of property in domestic and international commerce.

B. Information on and/or arrangement for issuance of appropriate shipping documentation.

C. Information on and/or arrangement for port utilization, stevedoring, and custom clearance and documentation.

D. The diversion and reconsignment of shipments, domestic, import and export to, from, and around the disaster area as required.

E. Technical transportation.

2. Responsibilities

A. The Transportation and Public Utilities Service must first concern itself with meeting those situations for which it is responsible, planning, directing, and coordinating the utilization of all phases and modes of transportation and related accessorial services which are the responsibility of the General Services Administration.

B. Upon request of the regional director of OCDM in charge of relief operations in the affected area, the regional office of the Transportation and Public Utilities Service will render such assistance as is within its capabilities.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

Regional director of OCDM for the area affected.

3. Public Buildings Service (PBS)

1. Assistance available

The Public Buildings Service has a staff of technical and specially trained personnel in central and regional offices. This staff is experienced in the design and supervision of construction of new buildings, building repairs and alterations; the procurement, assignment, and control of office space for a large portion of the Federal Government; the operation, maintenance, and protection of buildings and the operation of telephone switchboards and a nationwide teletype system.

With the above facilities and personnel, PBS, after first concerning itself with the protection, operation, maintenance, and upkeep of properties and activities for which it is responsible, would be able to assist in disaster situations by providing the following resources and services:

A. Engineering and architectural service in connection with—

1. Repairs to buildings and demolition.
2. Design and supervision of construction of buildings or temporary structures for office quarters, dormitories, hospitals, warehouses, and structures of similar purpose.

B. Assistance in planning and coordinating the assignment of quarters for office or other purposes in existing federally owned or leased buildings or the procurement of office quarters in other locations by lease or through other occupancy arrangement.

C. The provision and management of custodial services including protection in new or additional office quarters.

D. Communications services through the use of existing communications facilities or by the expansion of existing facilities to cover additional locations.

E. The acquisition, operation, and management of additional communications facilities not related to present facilities.

F. Repairs, demolition, and alteration to buildings by force account utilizing those employees presently engaged in building maintenance in the locality or by employment and supervision of additional or temporary personnel.

2. Responsibilities

After first concerning itself with the protection, operation, maintenance, and upkeep of properties and activities for which it is responsible, the Public Buildings Service is authorized upon request of the regional director of OCDM for the area suffering the disaster, to render the above services. These services are the responsibility of the regional office of the Public Buildings Service for the region in which the disaster takes place.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

Regional director of the OCDM for the area affected.

4. National Archives and Records Service

1. Assistance available

The National Archives and Records Service has a staff of qualified and specially trained personnel in the central and regional offices. This staff is experienced in the planning and administration of records management activities, including restoration and repair of damaged documents.

With its facilities and personnel, NARS, after first concerning itself with meeting those situations for which it is responsible, would be able to assist in disaster situations by providing the following resources and services:

A. General guidance in the preservation, storage, and use of records.

B. Advice and assistance in the salvaging of records, moving salvaged records to storage, and preserving them pending rehabilitation.

C. Advice and assistance in the repair and restoration of damaged records.

D. Advice as to other available sources of information contained in Federal records destroyed or inaccessible.

E. Providing of copies of vital records of which security copies are held in Federal Records Centers.

2. Responsibilities

Upon request of the regional director, OCDM, in charge of disaster relief in the affected area, and after first concerning itself with meeting those situations for which it is responsible (maintenance, preservation, and restoration of Federal records, etc.) it will provide guidance, advice, and assistance to State and local governmental agencies in preserving, storing, salvaging, restoration, and replacement of official records.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

Regional director of the OCDM for the area affected.

5. Defense Materials Service (DMS)

1. Assistance available

The Defense Materials Service is responsible for directing, coordinating, and evaluating programs relating to the acquisition, inspection, testing, protection and custody, maintenance, refining, processing, rotation, shipment, storage, and sale of materials for the national or supplemental stockpiles.

It would be able to assist in a disaster situation by providing the following resources and services:

A. Award of Defense Production Act contracts to producers of materials which are needed for defense purposes, where a major dis-

aster has either reduced supplies of materials needed for defense purposes or has increased defense requirements for such materials.

B. Leases of idle Government-owned machine tools and production equipment needed for resumption of normal operations.

C. Diversion of materials under contract to DMS or sale of materials from Defense Production Act inventory, when such materials are needed for specific defense projects and cannot otherwise be supplied.

2. Responsibilities

A. Recommend to OCDM appropriate programs for expansion of supply of materials needed for defense purposes, when the supply of such materials has been reduced or defense requirements increased as a result of a major disaster and, within programs approved by OCDM, enter into Defense Production Act contracts with producers of such materials.

B. As authorized by the Department of Defense or the Department of Commerce, lease and ship idle Government-owned machine tools and other production equipment to producing establishments crippled by major disasters.

C. In accordance with OCDM directives, divert from Government contracts or sell from the Defense Production Act inventory materials needed for defense projects.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Industrial producers and consumers.

4. Where to apply

Commissioner, Defense Materials Service, General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets NW., Washington 25, D.C.

6. Staff Offices

1. Assistance available

Legal, administrative, and financial advice and guidance.

2. Responsibilities

Staff offices performing legal, administrative, and financial functions for the five operating services are available both in the central and regional offices. Within their respective spheres of activities, these staff offices—those of the General Counsel, of the Comptroller, and of the Administrative Assistant—are available to service such disaster operations as any one or more of the operating services may undertake and to render appropriate assistance to others in disaster areas.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

State and local governmental agencies.

4. Where to apply

Regional director of OCDM for the area affected.
Headquarters, OCDM.

General Services Administration

REGIONAL OFFICES

Region No. 1. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.	620 Post Office and Courthouse, Boston 9, Mass.
Region No. 2. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware.	250 Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.
Region No. 3. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Room 7022, General Services Regional Office Bldg., 7th and D Sts. SW., Washington 25, D.C.
Region No. 4. North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida.	Room 833, Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., 50 7th St. NE., Atlanta 5, Ga.
Region No. 5. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin.	528 U.S. Courthouse, 219 South Clark St., Chicago 4, Ill.
Region No. 6. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.	2306 East Bannister Rd., Kansas City 14, Mo.
Region No. 7. Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.	1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
Region No. 8. Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico.	Bldg. 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver 2, Colo.
Region No. 9. California, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii.	4th Floor, 49 4th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
Region No. 10. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska.	Federal Office Bldg., 909 1st Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

XIII. HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY (HHFA)

1. Assistance available

A. Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

1. FHA mortgage insurance under section 203(h) of the National Housing Act, for loans involving a principal obligation not in excess of $12,000 and not in excess of 100 percent of the appraised value of the property upon which is located a dwelling designed principally for single-family residence where the mortgagor is the owner and occupant, which has been damaged or destroyed as the result of a natural disaster.

2. Authorize lenders to permit the suspension of payments on insured home loans and on home repair and modernization loans by disaster-affected borrowers.

3. Temporary housing for disaster victims in such defaulted FHA-insured housing now owned by the Commissioner as may be available in the disaster area.

B. Public Housing Administration

1. May request local authorities operating low-rent public housing to waive the eligibility requirements and permit occupancy by disaster victims on a temporary basis.

2. Applications for loans for the construction of low-rent public housing will be handled on an emergency basis.

C. Urban Renewal Administration

1. Waive certain requirements normally imposed by statute in rendering financial assistance to urban areas in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of a major disaster so proclaimed by the President.[1]

2. Urban planning assistance grants may be made directly to cities and other municipalities, and counties having a population of 25,000 or more which have suffered substantial damage as the result of a major disaster as proclaimed by the President.

D. Federal National Mortgage Association

1. Through its special-assistance program may purchase on an over-the-counter basis or under prior commitments mortgages insured under sections 203(b), 203(h), 203(i), and 222 of the National Housing Act, for the replacement of housing destroyed as the result of a major disaster as proclaimed by the President.

2. Purchase mortgages guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration under section 501 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to replace veterans' homes destroyed in a natural disaster.

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[1] Where the local governing body certifies, and the Urban Renewal Administration Commissioner finds that an urban renewal area is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe which the President has declared to be a major disaster, the Administrator is authorized to extend urban renewal assistance without regard to a number of requirements in the Federal law. These include—

(a) The workable program requirement, except that a workable program must be provided by some future date determined to be reasonable by the Administrator.

(b) The requirement that the urban renewal plan conform to a general plan of the locality.

(c) The public-hearing requirement.

(d) Requirements with respect to the predominantly residential character or predominantly residential reuse of urban renewal areas.

(e) The requirements that such areas be blighted, deteriorated, or deteriorating areas.

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E. Community Facilities Administration

Applications for interest-free advances for the planning of public works and public facility loans where loan funds are not available in the private market are handled on an emergency basis where restoration of major disaster damage is involved.

2. Responsibilities

A. Upon notification by the OCDM of the President's determination of a major disaster area the headquarters offices of Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, Federal National Mortgage Association, Community Facilities Administration, and Urban Renewal Administration are immediately advised by the Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator.

B. The Veterans' Administration is informed that Federal National Mortgage Association special-assistance funds are available for the purchase of Veterans' Administration-guaranteed mortgages for the replacement of disaster-destroyed homes of veterans in the disaster-affected area.

C. The information is immediately transmitted, for appropriate field action, to the responsible HHFA regional office, FNMA agency office, and FHA insuring office.

D. The HHFA regional administrators are advised by the regional office, OCDM, if assistance is desired in assessing damage or for emergency restoration of facilities or for the provision of emergency shelter. The regional administrator is responsible for providing such assistance as the OCDM may request.

E. Direction of activities under the various programs is in the region (regional administrators), although responsible central-office officials may be sent to the scene at the request of OCDM.

F. Headquarters coordination becomes necessary when HHFA is directed by OCDM to perform services or provide facilities beyond those for which the Agency has existing statutory authority.

G. Close cooperation is maintained at the regional level with the OCDM. Requests from the OCDM involving more than the normal statutory activities of the HHFA or any of its agencies, must be approved by the central office.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

A. FHA mortgage insurance: Individuals through approved lending institutions.

B. Urban renewal and urban planning assistance: Local government or other local public agency designated for the purpose.

C. Special-assistance program of the Federal National Mortgage Association: To individuals through approved lending institutions.

D. Low-rent public housing loans: Local government or other local public agency designated for the purpose.

E. Technical assistance: Primarily to local governments.

4. Where to apply

For statutory programs

A. FHA mortgage insurance: Local lending institution.

B. Urban renewal and urban planning assistance: Regional Office of HHFA.

C. Special-assistance program of the Federal National Mortgage Association: Regional agency offices.

D. Public housing loans: Regional offices of Public Housing Administration.

E. Technical assistance: Regional office of HHFA or OCDM.

For emergency operations beyond statutory programs

A. Regional director of OCDM for the disaster-affected area; or

B. Regional offices, HHFA.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Headquarters, central office	Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1626 K St. NW., Washington 25, D.C.

REGIONAL OFFICES [1]

Region	*Address of regional administrator*
Region I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York.	346 Broadway, New York 13, N.Y.
Region II. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia.	Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Region III. Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida.	Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., Atlanta 23, Ga.
Region IV. Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.	105 West Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
Region V. Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico.	300 West Vickery Blvd., Fort Worth 4, Tex.
Region VI. Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii.	989 Market St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
Region VII. Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	1608 Ponce de Leon Ave., Santurce 17, P.R.

Federal Housing Administration

REGIONAL OFFICES

Central headquarters	Commissioner, 811 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.
Zone Operations Commissioners	811 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington 25, D.C.
Zone I	Maine, New Hampshire, Vemont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York.
Zone II	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia.
Zone III	North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Puerto Rico.
Zone IV	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa.
Zone V	Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico.
Zone VI	Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Alaska, Hawaii.

[1] Responsible for field activities of the Office of the Administrator, the Community Facilities Administration, and the Urban Renewal Administration.

NOTE.—There are 75 regional insuring offices, 14 service offices, and 50 valuation offices scattered about the Nation.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Area	*Address of regional director*
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., 50 7th St. NE., Atlanta 5, Ga.
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	185 North Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.
Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma.	300 West Vickery Blvd., Fort Worth 4, Tex.
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	346 Broadway, New York 13, N.Y.
Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii.	1360 Mission St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	Credito and Ahorro Bldg., Stop 17, Ponce de Leon Ave., Santurce, P.R.
Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia.	1741 Rhode Island Ave. NW., Washington 25, D.C.
Headquarters, central office	Commissioner, Public Housing Administration, 1741 Rhode Island Ave. NW., Washington 25, D.C.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Central headquarters	Chairman, Lafayette Bldg., 811 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington 25, D.C.

AGENCY OFFICES

Area	*Address of agency manager*
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia.	211 South Broad St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	30 North LaSalle St., Chicago 2, Ill.
Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	1505 Elm St., Dallas 2, Tex.
Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	3540 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	30 North LaSalle St., Chicago 2, Ill.

XIV. INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION (ICC)

1. Assistance available

A. Temporary authority for motor or water common carriers or contract carriers to perform transportation for hire, for which there is urgent need, over routes to a point or points or within territory having no carrier service capable of meeting the needs of the situation.

B. Permission for common carriers to transport passengers without charge or freight at reduced rates into or out of disaster areas.

C. Suspension of any or all rules, regulations or practices of car service.

D. Direct joint use of equipment and facilities.

E. Direct preference, priorities or embargoes for specific traffic in specified areas for a definite time.

F. Divert or reroute traffic by rail, water or highway.

(NOTE.—A above applies to motor and water carriers; B applies to all carriers, and C, D, and E apply to rail carriers and freight forwarders.)

2. Responsibilities

A. Temporary services—Motor and water carriers:

1. Motor carriers:

(*a*) Carrier requests of nearest field office of Interstate Commerce Commission, where there is a representative of the Bureau of Motor Carriers.

(*b*) District director or district supervisor of the Bureau of Motor Carriers forwards request, together with recommendation, to the Temporary Authorities Board at headquarters, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

(*c*) Temporary Authorities Board in Washington may issue order on own responsibility, or certify to the Commission.

(*d*) The Commission, through its proper division, will issue order for temporary authority, without hearings or other proceedings, within its own discretion.

(*e*) Temporary authority is valid for the length of time specified by the Temporary Authorities Board or the Commission, up to a maximum of 180 days.

2. Water carriers:

(*a*) The Commission, Headquarters, Washington, D.C., has full responsibility for ordering temporary authority for water carriers for hire to render services to and from, and within the disaster area not otherwise available.

(*b*) Carrier requests permission directly from the Commission Headquarters of the Bureau of Water Carriers and Freight Forwarders.

(*c*) No hearings or other proceedings are necessary.

(*d*) Carrier submits supporting data from shippers and others directly to Bureau of Water Carriers and Freight Forwarders.

(*e*) Bureau of Water Carriers and Freight Forwarders investigates informally and presents application, together with its recommendations to the proper Division of the Interstate Commerce Commission for consideration and approval.

(*f*) Upon approval by the proper Division of the Commission, the Secretary issues the appropriate order.

(*g*) The field staff of the Bureau of Water Carriers and Freight Forwarders is available to assist or advise those seeking authority. (Field offices at the New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and Portland, Oreg., regional and field offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

B. Transporting passengers without charge and freight at reduced rates.

1. Carriers may transport passengers free with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence, or other calamitous visitation.

2. Upon request of carriers, a Federal agency or State authority direct to the Interstate Commerce Commission Headquarters, Washington, D.C., the latter may, with or without a hearing, grant carriers permission to publish reduced rates for the transportation of property to or from the disaster area for the purpose of providing relief in case of disaster due to earthquake, flood, fire, famine, drought, epidemic, pestilence or other such disaster.

3. Permission must specify the area affected, the period of time the reduced rates are to apply, and clearly define the class of persons entitled to the reduced rates. The publication of such reduced rates is always a voluntary act on the part of the carriers.

C. Suspension of rules:

1. The Interstate Commerce Commission may, on its own responsibility, or upon complaint, without hearing or notice order—

(*a*) Suspension of operation of any or all rules, regulations, or practices then established as to car service, for such time as may be determined by the Commission.

(*b*) Make such just and reasonable directions with respect to car service (or use) without regard to ownership between carriers of locomotives, cars, and other vehicles, during an emergency, as in its opinion will best promote the interest of the public.

(*c*) Joint or common use of track, equipment, or facilities, such as in its opinion will best meet the emergency and serve the public interest.

(*d*) Preference, priority, or embargoes or movement of traffic under permits.

2. Specify the length of time such suspension of rules and other orders are to be valid.

3. In the event of failure of carriers to adjust amicably compensation as between carriers for use of equipment, facilities, etc., the Commission will hold hearings and set just and reasonable compensation.

4. The directions of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to car service and other matters above may be made through and by such agents or agencies as the Commission may designate and appoint for the purpose.

D. Diversion of traffic and rerouting:

1. Specific carriers, carrier associations, or Commission field personnel may request or recommend diversion or rerouting to the Commission.

2. The Bureau of Safety and Service, acting for the Commission, may issue orders authorizing diversion of traffic and rerouting made necessary by the disaster.

E. Embargo:

1. The Association of American Railroads, acting on its own responsibility, or at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission, can issue an embargo, usually local in nature.

2. Request for an embargo may be initiated by the direct request of the Interstate Commerce Commission or may be requested by a field representative of the Commission through a field representative of the Association of American Railroads.

3. Embargoes of a general nature, of wide application, are issued by the proper division of the Interstate Commerce Commission, by request, through the Car Service, Bureau of Safety and Service.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

A. Assistance is largely permissive in character and is rendered to the carriers, although the benefits are enjoyed by the public generally, and by the communities affected by the disaster.

B. Assistance is primarily such as to enable the transportation industry to render services not ordinarily permissible.

4. Where to apply

A. Directly to the carriers in most instances; or

B. To regional offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission; or

C. To State and local authorities.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Headquarters: Interstate Commerce Commission, 12th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Region 1	Regional Headquarters, 14–17 Court Square, Boston, Mass.
Region 2	Regional Headquarters, Room 1111, 346 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Region 3	Regional Headquarters, 800 U.S. Custom House Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Region 4	Regional Headquarters, 236 New Post Office Building, Columbus, Ohio
Region 6	Regional Headquarters, 680 West Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, Ga.
Region 7	Regional Headquarters, Room 706, U.S. Court House, Nashville, Tenn.
Region 8	Regional Headquarters, 852 U.S. Custom House Building, Chicago, Ill.
Region 9	Regional Headquarters, 618 Metropolitan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Region 10	Regional Headquarters, 1100 Federal Office Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Region 12	Regional Headquarters, 816 Texas and Pacific Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
Region 13	Regional Headquarters, 502 Denham Building, Denver, Colo.
Region 15	Regional Headquarters, 538 Pittock Block, Portland, Oreg.
Region 16	Regional Headquarters, 602 Sheldon Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Note.—There are 13 active regional offices, and 76 other detached field offices.

XV. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

1. Assistance available

A. Direct loans or loans in participation with banks or other lending institutions to individuals and business concerns to restore or rehabilitate property damaged or destroyed as the result of a natural disaster. Loans may be for up to 20 years' duration and the amount up to the actual tangible loss suffered.

B. Relief to small business concerns from economic injury due to drought or excessive rainfall.

C. Survey and technical personnel are made available as needed, to render advice and financial assistance to disaster victims.

2. Responsibilities

A. The regional director of the Small Business Administration for the area affected by a disaster of a type causing physical damage investigates the situation locally, and where indicated, recommends to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration that a disaster area be declared.

B. The Administrator, upon recommendation of the regional director, and following any further investigation he deems desirable, notifies the regional director to begin operations, issuing a disaster declaration for publication in the Federal Register.

C. The regional director then carries out the program within the region for a period of 6 months from the end of the month in which the declaration of a disaster area is made, unless the period of operation is extended by the Administrator.

D. Assistance to small business concerns suffering substantial injury as a result of drought or excessive rainfall may also be initiated upon declaration that a disaster exists by the President (Public Law 875, 81st Cong.), or by the Secretary of Agriculture (Public Law 38, 81st Cong.). The appropriate regional office is notified of these declarations and the regional director proceeds with the program of emergency relief within the affected area.

E. The Deputy Administrator for Financial Assistance may declare disaster areas in the absence of the Administrator, and may accept disaster loan applications after the expiration of the 6-month period when circumstances warrant.

F. Regional offices (and regional directors) are under the direct supervision of the Washington headquarters office.

G. Branch offices are under the supervision and direction of the regional office for the area in which they are located.

H. Administration of the disaster loan and assistance program is in the field offices except when the volume of disaster work requires that additional temporary field offices be established (disaster field offices), located in the immediate vicinity of the disaster. They are closed when the workload diminishes.

I. Close coordination is maintained with the American National Red Cross, representatives of State and local governments and with banks and financial institutions within the disaster area.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

A. General disaster loans: Individuals, business concerns (including corporations, partnerships, cooperatives, or other business enterprises), churches, charitable institutions, and other nonprofit organizations, provided:

1. They have suffered tangible property loss as a result of floods or other catastrophes.
2. The Small Business Administration has declared their area a disaster area for the purposes of activating its assistance program.

(NOTE.—Loans will not be made to repair or replace damaged or destroyed summer or winter cottages, camps, lodges, or other residential property occupied by the owner exclusively for recreation or relaxation. However if the property is primarily rental property constituting an important source of income for the owner, a rehabilitation loan will be considered. Farmers and stockmen should apply to the Farmers Home Administration.)

B. Drought or excessive rainfall disaster loans: Any small business concern located within a drought or excessive rainfall area, provided—

1. It can show substantial economic injury resulting from the drought or excessive rainfall conditions,
2. It is located in an area which the President or the Secretary of Agriculture has declared a major disaster area because of the drought or excessive rainfall conditions.

(NOTE.—Farmers and stockmen should apply to the Farmers Home Administration.)

4. Where to apply

A. General disaster loans: Any Small Business Administration office located in or near the disaster-affected area, or banks in the area which cooperate with the Small Business Administration in assisting disaster victims (or temporary field office of the Small Business Administration when established in the disaster area, whose address may be obtained from banks and offices of the American National Red Cross).

B. Drought disaster loans: The nearest Small Business Administration office or banks in the drought area which are cooperating with SBA to assist their local businesses.

Small Business Administration

Headquarters, Central Office, Administrator, Small Business Administration

REGIONAL OFFICES

Region	Area included	Address
1	Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island.	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Sheraton Bldg., 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
2	New York, Connecticut, New Jersey (counties: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren).	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, 42 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.
3	Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey (counties: Atlantic Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, Salem), West Virginia (counties: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Wetzel).	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
4	Virginia, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia (except counties in region 3).	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, 900 North Lombardy St., Richmond 20, Va.
5	Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, 90 Fairlie St. NW., Atlanta 3, Ga.
6	Ohio, Kentucky	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Standard Bldg., 1370 Ontario St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
7	Illinois (Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, and all north of those counties), Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin (La Crosse, Jackson, Clark, Wood, Portage, Marathon, Langlade, Ocono, Marinette Counties and all south).	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Room 430, Bankers Bldg., 105 West Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
8	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin (northern counties not in region 7).	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Lewis Bldg., 603 Second Ave. South, Minneapolis 2, Minn.
9	Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois (southern counties not in region 7).	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Home Savings Bldg., 1006 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo.
10	Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Fidelity Bldg., 1000 Main St., Dallas 2, Tex.
11	Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Railway Exchange Bldg., 909 17th St., Denver 2, Colo.
12	Nevada (except Clark County), California (except counties of Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, and Ventura), Hawaii.	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, 525 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif.
13	Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Alaska.	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Room 1220, Smith Tower, 506 2d Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.
14	California (counties: Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Ventura), Nevada (Clark County), Arizona.	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, 312 West 5th St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.
15	Michigan	Regional Director, Small Business Administration, 232 West Grand Ave., Detroit 26, Mich.

Small Business Administration

BRANCH OFFICES

(Address Branch Manager)

City	Address
Hartford, Conn	44 Gillett St.
Syracuse, N.Y	Chimes Bldg., 500 South Salina St.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa	Fulton Bldg., 107 6th St.
Baltimore, Md	611 Calvert Bldg., Fayette and St. Paul Sts.
Clarksburg, W. Va	227 West Pike St.
Charlotte, N.C	1116 Independence Bldg., 102 West Trade St.
Washington, D.C	811 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Birmingham, Ala	2109 Fifth Ave. North.
Miami 32, Fla	301 Huntington Bldg., 168 SE. 1st St.
Santurce, Puerto Rico	Room 7, Chamber of Commerce, 100 Tetuan St.
Louisville 2, Ky	1900 Commonwealth Bldg., 4th and Broadway.
Des Moines, Iowa	509 W. Grand Ave.
Indianapolis 4, Ind	130 E. Washington St.
Madison, Wis	313 New City-County Bldg., 210 Montana Ave.
Omaha 2, Nebr	207 Farm Credit Bldg., 206 S. 19th St.
St. Louis 1, Mo	318 U.S. Customs House, 815 Olive St.
Wichita 2, Kans	215 Board of Trade Bldg., 120 S. Market St.
Houston 2, Tex	Veterans Administration Bldg., 1424 Hadley St.
Lubbock, Tex	1616 19th St.
Little Rock, Ark	620 Rector Bldg., 405 West 3d St.
New Orleans 12, La	Room 303, Federal Office Bldg., 610 South St.
Oklahoma City, Okla	315 Bankers Service Life Bldg., 114 North Broadway.
San Antonio, Tex	412 Kallison Bldg., 434 South Main Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah	412 Kearns Bldg.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	610 Gold Ave., S.W.
Honolulu, Hawaii	195 South King St.
Helena, Mont	Room 412, Power Block, Corner Main and 6th Ave.
Portland 4, Oreg	811 SW Washington St.
Anchorage, Alaska	P.O. Box 1253.
Boise, Idaho	U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., 8th and Bannock Sts., Post Office Box 933.

SUBOFFICES

(Address Manager)

Augusta, Maine	335 Water St.
Concord, N.H	New Hampshire State Employees Federal Credit Union, 17 School St.
Montpelier, Vt	79 Main St.
Providence, R.I	Room 310, Smith Bldg., 57 Eddy St.
Columbia, S.C	Room 103, Universal Bldg., 1745 Sumter St.
Knoxville, Tenn	417 Fidelity Bankers Trust Bldg., 502 South Gay St.
Nashville, Tenn	Sudekum Bldg., Church St. at 6th Ave.
Jackson, Miss	820 Electric Bldg., 128 South West St.
Phoenix, Ariz	112 North Central Ave.

XVI. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA)

The Veterans Administration has no special legislation authorizing relief in the event of a natural disaster. However, in administering its regular programs, and at the request of the OCDM upon declaration of a national emergency, it can provide assistance of two general types, financial and physical relief.

1. Assistance available

A. Financial

1. Permit borrowers of Veterans Administration direct and guaranteed loans to temporarily suspend payments in order to assist them in retention of their property.

2. Permit lenders to make advances on existing Veterans Administration guaranteed loans to repair flood damage. The guarantee may also be extended to cover these advances, and to cover supplemental loans on properties on which Veterans Administration has guaranteed mortgages.

3. Guarantee or insure loans to eligible veterans with no downpayments and with 30-year maturity.

4. Speed allowances to veterans in training programs in disaster areas.

5. Accelerate claims services to claimants in disaster areas.

B. Physical

1. Make available the medical, surgical, and dental personnel and equipment of Veterans Administration facilities and installations for.

(*a*) Search for, rescue, and evacuation of disaster victims.

(*b*) Emergency medical, surgical, and dental services, and nursing as needed.

(*c*) Removal of victims to emergency medical treatment areas, and to hospitals when necessary.

(*d*) Loan or distribution of food, medical supplies, such as pulmotors, X-ray equipment, oxygen tanks, antibiotics, vaccines, etc.

(*e*) Hospital care and temporary housing.

2. Technical assistance.

(*a*) Demolition teams for removal of dangerously damaged structures.

(*b*) Engineering and technical aid in restoring utilities and other public facilities.

(*c*) Collect, record, and preserve information relative to the origin and extent of the disaster, including injuries, damages, and losses of property and individuals.

C. Community emergencies

1. Whenever Veterans Administration field installations, particularly hospitals, are requested to provide assistance in relieving the effects of community disasters, or emergencies, not declared to be major disasters by the President, they may, in the discretion of the

manager, render such service within the scope of existing procedures authorizing emergency services to the general public for humanitarian reasons.

2. In addition, hospital facilities, including specially trained medical teams, properly equipped, may at the discretion of the manager be made available within the community, but away from the installation.

Charges for hospitalization and for treatment at outpatient clinics may be made of the individuals so treated or of the appropriate agencies of the community.

2. Responsibilities

A. Resources and services of the Veterans Administration utilized in disaster relief operations will be provided through one or more of its departments or staff offices through the facilities of the field offices in the area of the disaster.

B. The principal administrative offices of the Veterans Administration are located in Washington, D.C. Proper authority will be delegated directly to the VA liaison representative on the OCDM Regional Board within the disaster-affected area immediately upon notification of the official declaration of a major disaster by the President.

C. The VA liaison representative on the OCDM Regional Board will then deal directly with the VA field station managers within the area in matters concerning utilization of VA resources and services.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

A. Emergency medical, surgical, dental, and hospital assistance—State and local governmental agencies.

B. Financial and counseling services and benefits—individual veterans.

4. Where to apply

A. Emergency relief operations—State and local governmental agencies will apply to regional director, OCDM, in affected area.

B. Financial and counseling services—VA liaison representative, OCDM Regional Board.

C. Community emergency operations—local hospital or clinical facility.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS

Headquarters, Central Office, Department of Veterans Benefits.	Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

AREA MEDICAL OFFICES

Headquarters, Central Office	Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D.C.
Area Medical Office Director	30 Cornhill, Boston 8, Mass.
Do	441–449 West Peachtree St. N.E., Atlanta 8, Ga.
Do	U.S. Post Office and New Courthouse, 85 Marconi Blvd., Columbus 15, Ohio.
Do	49 4th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
Do	415 Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
Do	Fort Snelling, St. Paul 11, Minn.
Do	c/o U.S. Post Office Bldg., 402 East State St., Trenton 9, N.J.

XVII. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (AEC)

Radiological Assistance Plan

1. Assistance available

Radiological assistance team personnel trained and equipped to evaluate and recommend measures to control radiation hazards and medical personnel who may be called upon to advise in the treatment of injuries believed to be contaminated or to have been caused by exposure to radiation or radioactive materials. If necessary to save life or minimize injury, and no other help is available, AEC team personnel would themselves perform rescue work.

2. Responsibilities

A. For administrative purposes the AEC has designated 8 of its 12 operations offices as regional offices for its radiological assistance plan. These offices have direct responsibility for providing appropriate AEC assistance, upon request, in case of radiological incidents occurring within the States of their respective regions. Procedures followed in providing assistance vary with the type and location of incident and manner of notification that an incident has occurred.

1. *On-site contractor incidents.*—Operations offices have established, fully operative plans for dealing with on-site (i.e., Commission-owned contractor operated facilities such as the AEC national laboratories) radiological incidents which are completely within the jurisdiction of the Operations Offices. If an on-site incident is suspected to have off-site effects, the operations office having regional responsibilities will be notified of the situation when one operations office needs additional assistance it will be requested from appropriate other operations office or offices and in the case of a nuclear weapons incident assistance will be requested from the AEC–Department of Defense (DOD) Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

2. *License and off-site contractor incidents.*—Incidents occurring in licensee or off-site (i.e., Commission supported work at private and educational facilities) contractor establishments are within the jurisdiction and are reported to the responsible regional operations office for the area. The operations office will provide assistance either by utilizing its own capability and that of the licensee or contractor, and/or by obtaining assistance from other AEC operations offices or through the AEC–DOD Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center.

3. *In transit and other incidents.*—These incidents may include materials in transit or temporarily in use in places other than contractor or licensee establishments. In all such incidents the person in charge of the material has responsibility for informing the proper regional operations office and for taking any immediate

measures he can to preserve life and health prior to the arrival of radiological assistance personnel. AEC couriers in charge of material involved in an incident are responsible for immediately informing the office originating the radioactive material in transit. AEC personnel dispatched to the site of the incident for preservation or recovery of material or assistance purposes will be under the direction of the regional operations office in charge. If further assistance is needed, the regional operations office in charge will request such assistance from the appropriate operations office or from the AEC–DOD Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center.

4. *Nuclear weapons incidents.*—In the event of radiological incidents involving nuclear weapons or components, the Federal agency (i.e., AEC or DOD) in physical possession of the material shall have complete jurisdiction over the incident that agency will effect all necessary coordination and cooperation with civil authorities. The custodial agency will report the incident to the AEC–DOD joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center and, when AEC is in possession of the material involved, the appropriate operations office. Requests for mutual assistance (by the DOD for AEC assistance and by AEC for DOD assistance) are made to the Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center and all activities and information related to a nuclear weapons incident are coordinated by the center. However, arrangements have been made between AEC and DOD installations to provide immediate emergency radiological assistance whenever necessary which will be coordinated through established procedures as soon thereafter as possible.

5. *Implementation.*—Appropriate AEC Washington headquarters divisions, and operations offices have responsibility for the dissemination of information on the radiological assistance plan.

(*a*) The Division of Licensing and Regulation, Washington headquarters, sends information to all AEC licensees.

(*b*) Managers of operations having regional responsibility provide information to state and local officials through such channels as are agreeable to the executive offices of the Governors of the States within their area.

(*c*) The Division of Information Services, Washington headquarters, coordinates the release of information through the national press.

(*d*) The Division of Biology and Medicine, Washington headquarters, provides and coordinates the dissemination of biological guidelines for use of radiological assistance teams and AEC-recommended precautions to be observed by any person concerned with taking immediate action at the scene of an incident involving radioactive materials.

B. The Office of the General Manager, Washington headquarters, is responsible for maintaining in readiness a headquarters Radiological Incident Center which may be activated by appropriate

headquarters division directors or the General Manager. The center provides such central direction as is necessary over AEC headquarters activities, assisting AEC operations offices in carrying out their mission during an incident, providing headquarters liaison and communicating with all higher echelon and other Federal agencies. The center will be activated only when a radiological incident situation has developed such that headquarters coordination of AEC resources and activities concerned appears warranted.

C. The Division of Military Application, Washington headquarters, provides liaison with DOD in radiological incident assistance matters including an all incidents (weapons and nonweapons) occurring under DOD jurisdiction.

D. The Division of Biology and Medicine, Washington headquarters, has staff responsibility for coordinating the development and implementation of AEC plans for making radiological assistance available and for special training for AEC radiological assistance team personnel.

E. The manager, Albuquerque Operations Office, is responsible for coordinating AEC response to accidents involving nuclear weapons. Albuquerque Operations provides AEC representation in the AEC-DOD Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center, Albuquerque, N. Mex., which was established under the provisions of an agreement dated February 27, 1958, providing for coordinated response of AEC and DOD capabilities to accidents involving nuclear weapons (later extended to nonweapon radiological accidents).

3. *Who is entitled to assistance*

Any person, organization, State or local official cognizant of an incident believed to involve radiation or radioactive material hazardous to the health and safety of individuals or the community may request through the established procedures radiological advice and assistance.

4. *Where to apply*

A. If nonweapons radioactive material or radiation is involved under any circumstances whatsoever, call the AEC regional operations office designated for the State in which the incident has occurred.

B. If it is known or suspected that a nuclear weapon (or explosive) is involved—

1. When the material is clearly marked "military," call the nearest military installation.

2. When the material is not marked "military," call the AEC regional operations office designated for the State in which the incident has occurred.

C. For general information and guidance regarding AEC radiological assistance plan policies, plans and activities contact AEC designated regional operations offices or Washington headquarters. (The General Manager or the Director, Division of Biology and Medicine, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D.C. Phone: HAzelwood 7-7831.)

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U.S. Atomic Energy Commission—Regional Operations Offices for Radiological Assistance Plan

Region	Area covered	Address and telephone number
1	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania.	Manager, New York Operations Office, 376 Hudson Street, New York 14, N.Y. Phone: Yukon 9-1000.
2	Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico.	Manager, Oak Ridge Operations Office, Post Office Box E, Oak Ridge, Tenn. Phone: 5-7486 or 5-8611, extension 7607.
3	North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Canal Zone.	Manager, Savannah River Operations Office, Post Office Box A, Aiken, S.C. Phone: Aiken, S.C., Midway 9-6211, extension 3333 or Augusta, Ga., Park 4-6311, extension 3333.
4	Kansas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas.	Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office, Post Office Box 5400, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Phone: Alpine 5-4411, extension 38267.
5	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.	Manager, Chicago Operations Office, Post Office Box 59, Lemont, Ill. Phone: Clearwater 7-7711.
6	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado.	Manager, Idaho Operations Office, Post Office Box 2108, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Phone: Jackson 2-6640.
7	Nevada, California, Hawaii	Manager, San Francisco Operations Office, 518 17th St., Oakland, Calif. Phone: Templebar 2-4282.
8	Oregon. Washington, Alaska	Manager, Hanford Operations Office, Post Office Box 550, Richland, Wash. Phone: Richland 2-1111, extension 6-5441.

XVIII. AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Introduction

The American National Red Cross, although not a Federal Government agency, acts in close cooperation with Federal agencies.

Its major responsibility is in the early or emergency stage of disaster emergencies, during which time its activities are closely coordinated with the OCDM and the Federal, State, and local government agencies. However, individual and family rehabilitation programs constitute an important part of its activities.

The charter for the Red Cross, approved by Congress July 5, 1905, provides that the Red Cross should continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, flood, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.

The Federal Government recognizes the importance of the Red Cross in this area of operation; the Federal Disaster Act and Executive orders issued thereunder direct Federal agencies to cooperate with and coordinate their disaster relief activities with those of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross is, therefore, included in this manual.

1. Assistance available

A. Rescue activities:

1. Assist Government in disseminating warnings of approaching tornadoes, hurricanes, floodwaters, severe storms, forest fires, and other impending catastrophes.

2. Transport and store temporarily the household furnishings for voluntary evacuation of affected persons and their belongings.

3. Mobilize volunteers to assist Government in the rescue of those who may be isolated, injured, or in imminent danger.

4. Operate a welfare inquiry service to persons outside the disaster area to provide information on those who may be injured, ill, hospitalized, or killed.

B. Mass care in mitigating immediate suffering:

1. Food. At fixed or mobile feeding stations or other facilities.

2. Clothing. By utilization of donated articles or by an order on a local merchant of their choice.

3. Shelter (temporary). Assist victims of a disaster in finding shelter with friends or relatives; by placement in homes where space is offered; and by placement in unoccupied rooms, apartments or houses; provide mass shelter in public or private buildings declared by competent authority to be safe and suitable for housing large numbers of people on a temporary basis, and, when necessary, in tents suitable for family occupancy.

4. Medical and nursing care. Cooperate with and assist local public health offices, physicians, dentists, nurses, and hospitals

by providing additional facilities to meet the emergency. While primary responsibility for the care of the sick and injured rests with public health authorities and local physicians, Red Cross care may include—

(*a*) Transportation for the injured and sick.

(*b*) Provision of additional physicians and nurses to supplement local hospital staffs.

(*c*) Arrangement of hospital care for disaster victims.

(*d*) Establishment of emergency aid stations and emergency hospitals.

(*e*) Furnish medical and hospital supplies.

(*f*) Provide medical and nursing care in shelters.

(*g*) Assign nurses for bedside care in hospitals and homes.

C. Rehabilitation and recovery assistance, aimed at enabling families and individuals to reach and maintain predisaster standards of living. Need, and not loss, is the basis of assistance. Following an evaluation of the needs and resources available assistance will be extended as follows:

1. Food, clothing and other maintenance, until other regularly constituted benefits are obtainable in the community.
2. Assistance with the basic needs in the building and repair of owner-occupied homes and other essential structures.
3. Household furnishings. Purchase of basic furnishing essential to family living.
4. Medical and nursing care for those made ill or injured because of the disaster, or whose condition is aggravated by the disaster.
5. Occupational supplies and equipment for small farmers, owners of small businesses, and self-employed individuals and families in need of occupational equipment, to restore them to an income-producing status.

D. Trained personnel for—

1. Administration and supervision of disaster relief operations.
2. Survey of disaster damages.
3. Welfare casework.
4. Nursing care.
5. Advice as to repair or replacement of damaged housing.
6. Occupational counseling.

E. Financial:

1. Funds for relief and administration costs.
2. Transportation and communications costs.

2. Responsibilities

A. The Red Cross endeavors to avoid all duplication of the work of other agencies, and in the discharge of its obligations, recognizes that basically the welfare of the people of the United States is the responsibility of Government authorities. The Red Cross does not assume responsibility for governmental functions but supports the work of Government authorities in alleviating the distress resulting from disasters.

B. In meeting disaster-caused needs the Red Cross is not restricted by any rigid categories of relief but extends assistance to every family and individual in the form that will most readily contribute to their rehabilitation.

C. Relief is extended only when necessary to supplement the actual and potential resources of the families and individuals affected. Need, and not loss, is the basis on which assistance to disaster sufferers is given through the Red Cross.

D. When the disaster-caused need is limited and can be adequately met by the application of local resources, the appropriate local Red Cross chapter is expected to assume full responsibility.

E. The local chapter is responsible for all activities of the Red Cross within its territory, subject to the policies and regulations of the national organization.

F. Each chapter establishes a committee on disaster preparedness and relief that acts for the Red Cross in planning and extending immediate aid when disaster strikes. Planning includes arrangements and agreements with other local relief organizations and local governmental agencies for cooperation and coordination of activities.

G. When the extent or character of the disaster results in needs that cannot be met adequately by the application of local resources, the national organization assumes responsibility and provides the necessary additional resources.

H. When the national organization, at its discretion, through its area offices, supplements the resources and personnel of the local chapters and assumes direction of relief in major disasters, the affected territory may be divided into areas, each with an area headquarters. These will operate directly under the appropriate area office or under national headquarters if more than one Red Cross area is involved.

I. There is designated within each area office a director of disaster services. The director for the area in which a disaster occurs determines whether the extent and character of the disaster has resulted in needs that cannot be met locally. Decision is made after full consultation with the local chapters at the scene, the Civil Defense Director in charge of relief operations for the affected area, the Weather Bureau, and other sources of information. If the situation is minor, the area office provides administrative and technical consultation to the local chapters and supervision to insure consistency in relief giving within national policies and procedures.

J. The disaster services of the area office is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective program of disaster preparedness and relief within the area. This includes training programs for personnel and cooperation with other area offices upon request of national headquarters.

K. Disaster services offices also maintain close cooperation and coordination in planning and in relief operations with other agencies, public and private, who are also engaged in disaster relief operations.

L. Memoranda of understanding have been exchanged with many organizations, public and private, in which the responsibilities of each are defined. These are exchanged at the national level and serve as a guide to the area offices and local chapters for cooperative activities within the appropriate areas of jurisdiction. Terms of these agreements specify the assistance which the Red Cross can request of the various agencies in carrying out disaster relief operations. Among these agreements are:

1. *Department of the Army.*—Local Red Cross chapters can request supplies and services from Continental Army commanders through the appropriate Red Cross area office.

2. *U.S. Coast Guard.*—Will answer the call of the Red Cross, local chapter or area office, for rescue, transportation, or communications services. Coast Guard officers can act on their own responsibility and initiative in this respect, within their territory. If the personnel and equipment requested by Red Cross to help cope with a major disaster must be transported from a Coast Guard to an area outside the district, the cost will be reimbursed by the Red Cross.

3. *Civil Air Patrol.*—The Red Cross may request the use of planes for transportation and courier service, for which they will reimburse the operators. All unit commanders have been authorized by the Civil Air Patrol headquarters to provide emergency service at the request of an authorized Red Cross representative.

4. *National Defense Transportation Association.*—Local and regional chapters coordinate the use of its personnel, equipment and facilities with the Red Cross operations. They will mobilize for immediate voluntary assignment of necessary transportation facilities, land, water, and air, for purposes of surveys or movement of people and their property. Members will transport supplies from depots, warehouses or stores to relief centers. They will transport doctors, nurses, and relief workers where needed. When necessary, they will transport supplies borrowed from the military such as cots and blankets, from military depots to the area of the disaster.

5. *American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.*—Services of their membership will be made available for rescue, survey and evacuation of disaster areas at the direction of the Red Cross. Each organization has designated national office and post liaison officers through whom services and manpower are made available to the Red Cross.

6. *American Medical Association.*—Coordinates relief activities with the Red Cross, the local members assume primary responsibility for treatment of the disaster sick and injured. Red Cross activities supplement local medical resources in disasters as necessary.

7. *American Dental Association.*—Appoints one or more members to the preparedness committee formed by each local Red Cross chapter. Member dentists participate voluntarily in relief operations.

8. *American Hospital Association.*—Member hospitals coordinate their personnel and service facilities with the Red Cross in preparing for and dealing with disaster relief situations. Red Cross personnel and supplies are made available to assist a hospital, and the Red Cross reimburses the hospitals for care of disaster victims who are unable to meet this expense. In return the facilities of member hospitals are made available for the use of disaster victims insofar as possible.

9. *Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.*—The personnel of local units are available for assistance insofar as their training in scouting activities will permit. Local Red Cross chapters and the local Scout councils or executives work out the arrangements for the local area.

10. *National Restaurant Association.*—The nationwide facilities of the 175,000 members are made available to the Red Cross to assist in the mass feeding of disaster victims.

11. *U.S. Department of Agriculture.*—Close relationships are maintained by the Red Cross with the Farmers Home Administration in planning and arranging disaster loans for farmers who have suffered disaster losses. Through the Agricultural Marketing Service surplus food stocks are made available to the Red Cross for use in its mass feeding program for disaster victims and for individual families. The Red Cross and the Forest Service cooperate closely in disaster relief operations and in furthering the cooperative forest fire prevention program.

12. *U.S. Weather Bureau.*—Keeps the Red Cross closely informed as to weather conditions such as impending floods, and approaching hurricanes. In time of floods the Weather Bureau informs the Red Cross of actual and anticipated flood levels at various points, actual and expected rainfall, probable duration of flood conditions, and probable extent of the affected area. The Weather Bureau also gives the Red Cross the benefits of its hurricane advisories, its hurricane warning service, and tornado alerts.

13. *U.S. Veterans' Administration.*—Will make available, within certain limitations, its facilities such as hospitals and clinical centers for the care of disaster victims.

14. *Small Business Administration.*—The Red Cross and the Administration cooperate closely in the conduct of their respective programs. They share information as to the results of their respective programs. They share information as to the results of disasters and the need for and location of field offices. On field operations a close working relationship exists for referral and joint rehabilitation planning on individual cases when both agencies are involved.

15. *American Radio Relay League.*—Maximum cooperation in emergency communications is desired. The Radio Relay League, through its emergency coordinators or other designated representatives handles emergency communications when other facilities have been disrupted.

16. *National Association of Broadcasters.*—The association, the Weather Bureau and Red Cross cooperate closely. The broadcasters will utilize its facilities in broadcasting authentic announcements of warning and those related to disaster relief, including special warnings necessitated by impending storms, floods, and other severe weather conditions. The broadcasters will also broadcast Red Cross appeals for funds and supplies.

17. *National AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.*—Participates in advance planning for operations to be initiated in the event of a natural disaster. The organization's facilities will be made available as shelters and for other uses as needed insofar as possible. The organization may supply personnel trained in welfare practices to assist the Red Cross at points of intake and with other welfare functions. Members may serve on advisory committees of local Red Cross chapters.

18. *U.S. Public Health Service.*—Makes its trained personnel and resources available through State and local health depart-

ments for the prevention and control of communicable diseases, in sanitary matters, in emergency medical care. Close liaison is maintained between the two agencies.

19. *United States Post Office Department.*—The Red Cross will distribute Change of Address order forms to disaster-displaced persons and deliver the completed form to the local post office for establishment of a postal locator file. The forms are available to the Red Cross for locating individual families. The Red Cross will distribute a stamped Safety Notification Card to disaster victims in order that they may notify relatives and friends as to their whereabouts and safety after major disasters have occurred.

M. The Red Cross does not make loans to families or individuals having needs as a result of a disaster; its assistance is an outright gift from the American people, with no obligation to repay on the part of the recipients.

N. Situations caused by economic maladjustments, including the usual hazards of industry and agriculture, are not considered to be within the responsibility of the Red Cross for disaster preparedness and disaster relief. However, where there is suffering and want from any cause and fundamental human needs are not being met, Red Cross chapters may participate in community action in extending relief.

O. The Red Cross will help families and individuals affected by disaster and are in need that they themselves are unable to meet. Emergency assistance of food, clothing, shelter, and medical and nursing care is available to those whose need is evident. More substantial assistance for rehabilitation is given after caseworkers have determined with each applicant the kind and amount of assistance necessary for the family to regain its capacity to reach and maintain its predisaster standard of living.

P. The Red Cross recognizes the primary responsibility of governmental authorities in warning, rescue, and evacuation. Coordinated plans for these purposes are developed jointly by local government officials, Red Cross Chapters, civil defense directors, and other interested agencies.

Q. The Red Cross is prepared to assist persons in a threatened or actual disaster area to reach places of refuge and help them to move their personal belongings, including household furnishings, to safety.

R. The Red Cross assumes the responsibility for maintaining on all disaster operations a registration and information office for registering the disaster sufferers and their needs; listing the dead and injured; and receiving and answering welfare inquiries.

3. Who is entitled to assistance

Any individual or family in need.

4. Where to apply

Local American National Red Cross Chapter.
Area Offices of the American National Red Cross.

American National Red Cross

Headquarters: Chairman, 17th and D Streets NW., Washington 13, D.C.

AREA OFFICES

Eastern:	
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana.	Director, eastern area, 615 North St. Asaph St., Alexandria, Va.
Southeastern:	
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Director, southeastern area, 1955 Monroe Dr. NE., Atlanta 9, Ga.
Midwestern:	
Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, South Dakota, Wyoming, Wisconsin.	Director, midwestern area, 4050 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis 8, Mo.
Pacific:	
Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.	Director, Pacific area, 1550 Sutter St., San Francisco 1, Calif.
Insular:	
Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Samoa, Virgin Islands.	National Headquarters, 17th and D Sts. NW., Washington 13, D.C.

APPENDIX

PUBLIC LAW 875, 81ST CONGRESS

[Ch. 1125, 2d sess.]

[H.R. 8396]

AN ACT To authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the intent of Congress to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to States and local governments in carrying on their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major disasters, to repair essential public facilities in major disasters, and to foster the development of such State and local organizations and plans to cope with major disasters as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the following terms shall be construed as follows unless a contrary intent appears from the context:

(a) "Major disaster" means any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby, and respecting which the governor of any State (or the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia) in which such catastrophe may occur or threaten certifies the need for disaster assistance under this Act, and shall give assurance of expenditure of a reasonable amount of the funds of the government of such State, local governments therein, or other agencies, for the same or similar purposes with respect to such catastrophe;

(b) "United States" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

(c) "State" means any State in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

(d) "Governor" means the chief executive of any State;

(e) "Local government" means any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any State, or the District of Columbia;

(f) "Federal agency" means any department, independent establishment, Government corporation, or other agency of the Executive branch of the Federal Government, excepting, however, the American National Red Cross.

SEC. 3. In any major disaster, Federal agencies are hereby authorized when directed by the President to provide assistance (a) by utilizing or lending, with or without compensation therefor, to States and local governments their equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources, other than the extension of credit under the authority of any Act; (b) by distributing, through the American National Red Cross or otherwise, medicine, food, and other consumable supplies; (c) by donating to States and local governments equipment and supplies determined under then existing law to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government; and (d) by performing on public or private lands protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, clearing debris and wreckage, making emergency repairs to and temporary replacements of public facilities of local governments damaged or destroyed in such major disaster, and making contributions to States and local governments for purposes stated in subsection (d). The authority conferred by this Act, and any funds provided hereunder shall be supplementary to, and not in substitution for, nor in limitation of, any other authority conferred or funds provided under any other law. Any funds received by Federal agencies as reimbursement for services or supplies furnished under the authority of this section shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations currently available for such services or supplies. The Federal Government shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a Federal agency or an employee of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. In providing such assistance hereunder, Federal agencies shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible with each other and with States and lodal governments, relief agencies, and the American National Red Cross, but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross under the Act approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat. 599), as amended.

SEC. 5. (a) In the interest of providing maximum mobilization of Federal assistance under this Act, the President is authorized to coordinate in such manner as he may determine the activities of Federal agencies in providing disaster assistance. The President may direct any Federal agency to utilize its available personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources, in accordance with the authority herein contained.

(b) The President may, from time to time, prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, and he may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him by any section of this Act, either directly or through such Federal agency as he may designate.

SEC. 6. If facilities owned by the United States are damaged or destroyed in any major disaster and the Federal agency having jurisdiction thereof lacks the authority or an appropriation to repair, reconstruct, or restore such facilities, such Federal agency is hereby authorized to repair, reconstruct, or restore such facilities to the extent necessary to place them in a reasonably usable condition and to use therefor any available funds not otherwise immediately required: Provided, however, That the President shall first determine that the repair, reconstruction, or restoration is of such importance and urgency that it cannot reasonably be deferred pending the enactment of specific authorizing legislation or the making of an appropriation therefor, if sufficient funds are not available to such Federal agency for use in repairing, reconstructing, or restoring such facilities as above provided, the President is authorized to transfer to such Federal agency funds made available under this Act in such amount as he may determine to be warranted in the circumstances. If said funds are insufficient for this purpose, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to any Federal agency repairing, reconstructing, or restoring facilities under authority of this section such sum or sums as may be necessary to reimburse appropriated funds to the amount expended therefrom.

SEC. 7. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, any Federal agency is authorized to accept and utilize with the consent of any State or local government, or any agencies, officers, or employees thereof. Any Federal agency, in performing any activities under section 3 of this Act, is authorized to employ temporarily additional personnel without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to incur obligations on behalf of the United States by contract or otherwise for the acquisition, rental, or hire of equipment, services materials, and supplies for shipping, drayage, travel and communication, and for the supervision and administration of such activities. Such obligations, including obligations arising out of the temporary employment of additional personnel, may be incurred by any agency in such amount as may be made available to it by the President out of the funds specified in section 8. The President may, also, out of such funds, reimburse any Federal agency for any of its expenditures under section 3 in connection with a major disaster, such reimbursement to be in such amounts as the President may deem appropriate.

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President a sum or sums, not exceeding $5,000,000 in the aggregate, to carry out the purposes of this Act. The President shall transmit to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session a full report covering the expenditure of the amounts so appropriated with the amounts of the allocation to each State under this Act. The President may from time to time transmit to the Congress supplemental reports in his discretion, all of which reports shall be referred to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Public Works of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SEC. 9. The Act of July 25, 1957 (Public Law 233, Eightieth Congress), entitled "An Act to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe," is hereby repealed.

Approved September 30, 1950.

PUBLIC LAW 107, 82D CONGRESS

[Ch. 293, 1st Sess.]

[H.J. Res. 303]

JOINT RESOLUTION To provide housing relief in the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma flood disaster emergency

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8(b)(2) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended (1) by inserting after the word "construction" in both places where it appears therein the words "or reconstruction" and (2) by striking out the words "*And provided further*" in the last proviso thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "*Provided further*" and by inserting at the end of said last proviso a colon and the following: "*And provided further,* That, where the mortgagor is the owner and occupant of the property and establishes (to the satisfaction of the Commissioner) that his home, which he occupied as an owner or as a tenant, was destroyed or damaged to such an extent that reconstruction is required as a result of a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm or other catastrophe, which the President pursuant to section 2(a) of the Act entitled 'An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes' (Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, approved September 30, 1950), has determined to be a major disaster, such maximum dollar limitations may be increased by the Commissioner from $4,750 to $7,000, and from $5,600 to $8,000, respectively, and the percentage limitation may be increased by the Commissioner from 95 per centum to 100 per centum of the appraised value."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes" (Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, approved September 30, 1950), is amended by inserting in clause (d) of the first sentence thereof after the words "in such major disaster" the following: "Providing temporary housing or other emergency shelter for families who, as a result of such major disaster, require temporary housing or other emergency shelter,".

Approved August 3, 1951.

PUBLIC LAW 134, 83D CONGRESS

[Ch. 225, 1st sess.]

[S. 2199]

AN ACT To allow States during major disasters to use or distribute certain surplus equipment and supplies of the Federal Government

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), is amended, by striking out clause (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) by donating or lending equipment and supplies, determined under then existing law to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government, to States for use or distribution by them for the purposes of the Act including the restoration of public facilities damaged or destroyed in such major disaster and essential rehabilitation of individuals in need as the result of such major disaster;".

Approved July 17, 1953.

(65 Stat. 180; 42 U.S.C. 1955)

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10427—ADMINISTRATION OF DISASTER RELIEF

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of September 30, 1950, entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes," 64 Stat. 1109, as amended (42 U.S.C.

1855 ff.), hereinafter referred to as the Act, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The following-described authority and functions shall be exercised or performed by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator.

(a) The authority conferred upon the President by section 3 of the Act to direct Federal Agencies to provide assistance in major disasters.

(b) The authority conferred upon the President by section 5(a) of the Act to coordinate the activities of Federal agencies in providing disaster assistance, and to direct any Federal agency to utilize its available personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources, in accordance with the authority contained in the Act.

(c) The preparation of proposed rules and regulations for the consideration of the President and issuance by him under section 5(b) of the Act.

(d) The preparation of the annual and supplemental reports provided for by section 8 of the Act for the consideration of the President and transmittal by him to the Congress.

SEC. 2. In order to further the most effective utilization of the personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources of Federal agencies pursuant to the Act during a major disaster, such agencies shall from time to time make suitable plans and preparations in anticipation of their responsibilities in the event of a major disaster. The Federal Civil Defense Administrator shall coordinate on behalf of the President such plans and preparations.

SEC. 3. To the extent authorized by the Act, the Federal Civil Defense Administrator shall foster the development of such State and local organizations and plans as may be necessary to cope with major disasters.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this order shall be construed to prevent any Federal agency from affording such assistance and taking such other action as may accord with existing policies, practices, or statutory authority of such agency in the event of any disaster which will not permit delay in the commencement of Federal assistance or other Federal action, and pending the determination of the President whether the disaster is a major disaster: *Provided*, That such assistance and such other action shall be subject to coordination by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, acting on behalf of the President.

SEC. 5. The Federal Civil Defense Administrator may delegate any authority or function delegated or assigned to him by the provisions of this order to any other officer or officers of the Federal Civil Defense Administration or, with the consent of the head thereof, to any other Federal agency.

SEC. 6. Federal disaster relief provided under the Act shall be deemed to be supplementary to relief afforded by State, local, or private agencies, and not in substitution therefor; Federal financial contributions for disaster relief shall be conditioned upon reasonable State and local expenditures for such relief; the limited responsibility of the Federal Government for disaster relief shall be made clear to State and local agencies concerned; and the States shall be encouraged to provide funds which will be available for disaster relief purposes.

SEC. 7. As used herein, the terms "major disaster" and "Federal agency" shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Act.

SEC. 8. So much of the records of the Housing and Home Finance Agency relating to the activities delegated by Executive Order No. 10221 as the Housing and Home Finance Administrator and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator shall jointly determine shall be transferred to the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

SEC. 9. Executive Order No. 10221 of March 2, 1951 (16 F.R. 2051), is hereby revoked: *Provided*, That the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to carry out and complete all activities, including reports thereon, provided for by that order in connection with any disaster determined, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and prior to the effective date of this order, to be a major disaster: *And provided further*, That the Housing and Home Finance Administrator shall prepare the annual and supplemental reports provided for by section 8 of the Act for the calendar year 1952 for the consideration of the President and transmittal by him to the Congress.

SEC. 10. This order shall become effective January 16, 1953.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 16, 1953.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10737—FURTHER PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF DISASTER RELIEF

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of September 30, 1950, entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes," as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855–1855g), hereinafter referred to as the Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Any State in which a major disaster has occurred which can establish the need for Federal assistance and which shall give such assurance as may be required of expenditure of a reasonable amount of the funds of the government of such State, local governments therein, or other agencies, for the same or similar purpose with respect to such disaster shall be eligible to receive Federal assistance under this order.

SEC. 2. The following procedures for qualifying for assistance under this order shall be observed upon the occurrence, or, insofar as applicable, upon the threat, of a major disaster within a State which, in the opinion of its Governor, constitutes or will eventuate in, respectively, a major disaster requiring supplementary Federal assistance:

(a) The Governor shall present to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the Administrator), through the appropriate Regional Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, any request for Federal assistance, which request shall include assurance of expenditure of a reasonable amount of the funds of the State, local governments therein, or other agencies for alleviating damage resulting from such disaster, together, with the following information:

(1) An estimate of the severity and extent of damage resulting from the disaster and the total funds, personnel, equipment, and material or other resources required to alleviate such damage. As used in this order, the term "damage" comprehends suffering and hardship.

(2) A statement of action taken or recommended to be taken by the State legislature or local legislative and governing authorities with regard to the disaster.

(3) An estimate of State and local funds, personnel, equipment and material, or other resources, available and to be made available, to alleviate such damage.

(4) A statement of the extent and nature of Federal assistance needed, including an estimate of the minimum Federal funds, personnel, equipment, material, or other resources needed to alleviate the damage.

(b) Any Regional Administrator shall forward each request for Federal assistance received by him from a Governor in consonance with the provisions of this order, together with a report and the recommendations of the Regional Administrator thereon, to the Administrator.

(c) The Administrator shall forward to the President each request of a Governor for assistance under this order, together with the Administrator's recommendation as to action by the President thereon. In arriving at his recommendation the Administrator shall consider (1) the severity and extent of the disaster, (2) the reasonableness of State and local efforts in relation to the severity of the disaster, the resources and funds available to State and local governments for the alleviation of damage resulting from the disaster, and the operational disaster plans of the State and local governments, (3) the extent and nature of Federal assistance requested, (4) the report and recommendation of the Regional Administrator, and (5) any other available information.

(d) Upon consideration of any request of a Governor hereunder and of information and recommendations pertaining thereto, a determination will be made by the President as to whether or not the conditions constitute a major disaster within the meaning of the Act, and the Governor will be notified immediately of such determination.

(e) If it is determined that a major disaster has occurred or threatens—

(1) Federal assistance will be made available on the basis of an agreement, which shall be jointly executed by the Governor, acting for the State, and the Administrator, acting for the Federal Government. Such agreement shall contain the assurance of the State that a reasonable amount of the funds of the State, local governments or other agencies therein will be expended in alleviating damage caused by the disaster and such other terms and conditions, consistent with the provisions of the Act, as the Administrator may require.

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(2) If and as may be necessary, the President will allocate to the Administrator funds for use in connection with the specific major disaster. The funds so allocated to the Administrator may be utilized by him (i) upon a showing of need, for reallocation for use in aid of the State and local governments, and (ii) for reimbursement pursuant to the provisions of section 1(c) of Executive Order No. 10427 of January 16, 1953, as added by this order.

(f) Federal assistance heretofore or hereafter extended under the Act shall terminate upon notice by the Administrator to the Governor of the State in which a major disaster has occurred, or upon the expiration of one year from the date of notification to the Governor of the President's determination that a major disaster exists, whichever is first: *Except, however*, in unusual circumstances, the Administrator, with the consent of the President, may extend this period: *Provided*, That upon a showing of need, the Administrator may extend such termination dates, for such purposes and such periods of time as he may determine to be necessary, with respect to disaster relief assistance solely for agricultural purposes.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of Executive Order No. 10427 of January 16, 1953, relating to the administration of disaster relief, is hereby amended by re-lettering subsections (c) and (d) thereof as (f) and (g), respectively, and by inserting the following new subsections after subsection (b) thereof:

"(c) The authority conferred upon the President by section 7 of the Act to reimburse any Federal agency for any of its authorized expenditures made under section 3 of the Act in connection with a major disaster: *Provided, however*, that such reimbursement shall be made from funds allocated by the President to the Administrator for use in aid of a specific State under section 2(e)2 of the Executive order by which this subsection (c) was added to this order, and, *Provided further* that such authority shall be exercised subject to the concurrence of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

"(d) The authority to issue rules and regulations governing such reimbursement, subject to the concurrence of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

"(e) The authority to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the Act, as amended."

SEC. 4. (a) The Federal Civil Defense Administrator may carry out any authority or function delegated or assigned to him by the provisions of this order through any other officer of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

(b) The Federal Civil Defense Administrator may delegate or assign to the head of any agency of the executive branch of the Government, subject to the consent of the agency head concerned in each case, any authority or function delegated or assigned to the said Administrator by the provisions of this order. Any such head of agency may redelegate any authority or function so delegated or assigned to him by the Administrator to any officer or employee subordinate to such head of agency whose appointment is required to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 29, 1957.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10773—DELEGATING AND TRANSFERRING CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AND AFFAIRS TO THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including authority vested in me by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 and including also authority vested in me by provisions of law cited in the preambles of, or relied upon in connection with the issuance of, orders amended by this order, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The "Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization" and the "Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization," referred to in this order, are the Office of that name and the officer with that title, respectively, provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958.

SEC. 2. (a) There are hereby delegated to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, with power of redelegation by him, all functions transferred to the President by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958.

(b) Subject to the provisions of section 7 of this order, all functions of the President of the United States heretofore delegated or assigned to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Federal Civil Defesne Administrator (or the Administrator of the Federal Civil

Defense Administration), or the Federal Civil Defense Administration are, to the extent that those delegations or assignments were in effect June 30, 1958, redelegated or reassigned, as the case may be, to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

SEC. 3. Except in instances wherein the provisions concerned are for any reason inapplicable as of the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958:

(a) Each reference in any prior Executive order to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and each reference in any prior Executive order to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator (or to the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration) is hereby amended to refer to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

(b) Each reference in any prior Executive order to the Office of Defense Mobilization and each reference in any prior Executive order to the Federal Civil Defense Administration is hereby amended to refer to the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

SEC. 4. Without limiting the application of section 3 of this order, the amendments made thereby shall apply, subject to the provisions of section 3 of this order:

(a) To references to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator (or to the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration) and to references to the Federal Civil Defense Administration in the following-designated Executive orders, including any Executive orders amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto:

(1) Executive Order No. 10242 of May 8, 1951.
(2) Executive Order No. 10260 of June 27, 1951.
(3) Executive Order No. 10346 of April 17, 1952.
(4) Executive Order No. 10421 of December 31, 1952.
(5) Executive Order No. 10427 of January 16, 1953.
(6) Executive Order No. 10529 of April 22, 1954.
(7) Executive Order No. 10737 of October 29, 1957.

(b) To references to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and to references to the Office of Defense Mobilization in the following-designated Executive orders, including any Executive order amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto:

(1) Executive Order No. 10219 of February 28, 1951.
(2) Executive Order No. 10296 of October 2, 1951.
(3) Executive Order No. 10312 of December 10, 1951.
(4) Executive Order No. 10346 of April 17, 1952.
(5) Executive Order No. 10421 of December 31, 1952.
(6) Executive Order No. 10460 of June 16, 1953.
(7) Executive Order No. 10480 of August 14, 1953 (except section 102).
(8) Executive Order No. 10494 of October 14, 1953.
(9) Executive Order No. 10524 of March 31, 1954.
(10) Executive Order No. 10539 of June 22, 1954.
(11) Executive Order No. 10560 of September 9, 1954.
(12) Executive Order No. 10590 of January 18, 1955.
(13) Executive Order No. 10601 of March 21, 1955.
(14) Executive Order No. 10634 of August 25, 1955.
(15) Executive Order No. 10638 of October 10, 1955.
(16) Executive Order No. 10655 of January 28, 1956.
(17) Executive Order No. 10660 of February 15, 1956.
(18) Executive Order No. 10700 of Feburary 25, 1957.
(19) Executive Order No. 10705 of April 17, 1957.

SEC. 5. Each reference in Executive Order No. 10737 of October 29, 1957, to a Regional Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration is hereby amended to refer to a Regional Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization the Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board. The Board shall be composed of the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, who shall be chairman of the Board, and of the heads of such executive departments and agencies of the Government as may be designated, with their consent, from time to time by the Director.

(b) The Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization may from time to time establish subsidiary units of the Board and assign suitable names thereto. The Director and the heads of any executive departments and agencies may be designated, with their consent, as members of such units. The Director shall be the chairman of any subsidiary unit of which he is a member and he shall

designate the chairman of any other subsidiary unit from among the members thereof.

(c) The Board established by this section, and each subsidiary unit thereof established under this section, shall advise the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization with respect to matters relating to his responsibilities as he shall request.

SEC. 7. The following are hereby revoked:

(1) Executive Order No. 10224 of March 15, 1951
(2) Executive Order No. 10276 of July 31, 1951
(3) Executive Order No. 10293 of September 27, 1951.
(4) Executive Order No. 10350 of May 14, 1952.
(5) Executive Order No. 10475 of July 31, 1953.
(6) Section 102 of Executive Order No. 10480 of August 14, 1953.
(7) Executive Order No. 10611 of May 11, 1955.

SEC. 8. This order shall not operate to terminate or impair any regulation, ruling, order, directive, certificate, determination, authorization, contract, agreement, or other action, issued, undertaken, or entered into with respect to any function affected by the provisions of sections 2, 3, or 4 of this order; nor shall this order affect the validity or force of anything heretofore done in connection with any such function. Any of the instruments referred to in this section may be hereafter amended, modified, or revoked, by appropriate authority.

SEC. 9. The Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization is hereby authorized to issue such regulations as he may deem necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this order.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this order shall be effective as of July 1, 1958, the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 1, 1958.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10782—AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10773 [1] OF JULY 1, 1958, RELATING TO CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and consonant with the provisions of the act of August 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 861), it is ordered, effective as of August 26, 1958, that Executive Order No. 10773 of July 1, 1958, be, and it is hereby, amended (1) by deleting the words "Defense and Civilian Mobilization", whenever used as part of the title of any officer or the name of any agency or body, and by inserting in lieu thereof, the words "Civil and Defense Mobilization", and (2) by inserting in section 1 thereof, as hereinabove amended, after "1958" a comma and the words "as amended."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 6, 1958.*

[F. R. Doc. 58-7401; Filed, Sept. 8, 1958; 4:19 p.m.]

CHAPTER XVII—FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION [2]

PART 1710—FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Sec.
1710.1 Purpose.
1710.2 Definitions.
1710.3 Policy.
1710.4 Requests for Federal assistance.
1710.5 Processing the request of a Governor for a declaration of a "major disaster"
1710.6 Initiation of Federal assistance.
1710.7 Allocations to the Administrator.
1710.8 Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreements.
1710.9 Project applications.
1710.10 Criteria of eligibility for financial assistance.
1710.11 State action in connection with Federal assistance.
1710.12 Assistance rendered by Federal agencies.
1710.13 Federal assistance by loan or donation of Federal surplus property to the States.
1710.14 The American National Red Cross.
1710.15 Changes effective July 1, 1959.
1710.16 Time limits.
1710.17 Utilization of State and local agencies.

AUTHORITY: §§ 1710.1 to 1710.17 issued under sec. 5, 64 Stat. 1110, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 1855d. E.O. 10427, 18 F.R. 407, 3 CFR, 1953 Supp., E.O. 10737, 22 F.R. 8799, 3 CFR, 1957 Supp.

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[1] 23 F.R. 5061.
[2] F.R., vol. 23, No. 104, May 27, 1958, p. 3636.

§ 1710.1 *Purpose.* The purpose of this part is to prescribe the standards and procedures to be followed in the providing of Federal assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship or suffering caused by major disasters, under Public Law 875, 81st Congress, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855–1855g), Executive Order 10427, dated January 16, 1953, and Executive Order 10737, dated October 29, 1957.

§ 1710.2 *Definitions.* Except as otherwise stated, the following terms shall have the following meanings when used in the regulations in this part:

(a) *Act.* The act of September 30, 1950, entitled "An Act To Authorize Federal Assistance to State and Local Governments in Major Disasters and for Other Purposes" (64 Stat. 1109, 42 U. S. C. 1855–1855g), as amended, popularly known as the "Federal Disaster Act."

(b) *Major disaster.* Means any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby, and respecting which the Governor of any State (or the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia) in which such catastrophe may occur or threaten certifies the need for disaster assistance under the act, and shall give assurance of expenditure of a reasonable amount of the funds of the government of such State, local governments therein, or other agencies, for the same or similar purposes with respect to such catastrophe;

(c) *Damage.* Includes suffering and hardship;

(d) *United States.* Includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

(e) *State.* Any State in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

(f) *Local Government.* Any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any State, or the District of Columbia;

(g) *Federal Agency.* Any department, independent establishment, government corporation, or other agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government excepting, however, the American National Red Cross;

(h) *Governor.* The Chief Executive of any State;

(i) *Administrator.* The Federal Civil Defense Administrator;

(j) *Regional Administrator.* A Regional Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration;

(k) *Federal assistance.* Assistance which is supplementary to relief afforded by State, local, or private agencies, and not in substitution therefor.

(l) *Termination.* Termination, as used in this part, means completion of all physical work to be accomplished and therefore the end of the need for Federal assistance.

§ 1710.3 *Policy.* (a) It is the policy of the Federal Civil Defense Administration to provide an orderly and continuing means of supplemental assistance by the Federal Government to States and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major disasters.

(b) It is also the policy to foster the development of State and local organizations and plans for coping with major disasters, and to provide advice and guidance to States and local governments on organization and planning to meet the effects of major disasters and to assure the maximum application of this experience in preparing Federal, State, and local governments to meet the effects of enemy attack.

§ 1710.4 *Requests for Federal assistance.* (a) Upon the occurrence or threat of a catastrophe within a State which, in the opinion of its Governor (or the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia) constitutes, or will constitute, a major disaster requiring supplementary Federal assistance, the Governor shall present to the Administrator, through the appropriate Regional Administrator, a request for Federal assistance. The request shall include assurance of expenditure of a reasonable amount of the funds of State, local governments, or other agencies therein, for alleviating damage resulting from such disaster. In addition, the request shall contain the following information and data:

(1) An estimate of the severity and extent of damage resulting from the disaster and the total funds, personnel, equipment, and material or other resources required to alleviate such damage.

(2) A statement of action taken or recommended to be taken by the State legislature or local legislative and governing authorities with regard to the disaster.

(3) An estimate of State and local funds, personnel, equipment and material or other resources, available and to be made available, to alleviate such damage.

(4) A statement of the extent and nature of Federal assistance needed, including an estimate of the minimum Federal funds, personnel, equipment, material or other resources necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the State in alleviating the damage.

(b) When the request of a Governor for Federal assistance is solely for agricultural relief purposes and such assistance is to be furnished by virtue of authority other than the act, and the exercise of such other authority is dependent upon the existence of a major disaster declared pursuant to the act, the following shall apply:

(1) The Governor shall forward a copy of his request for Federal assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture at the same time he forwards his request to the Regional Administrator as provided in this section.

(2) The Secretary of Agriculture will conduct an investigation relative to the propriety of declaring a major disaster in accordance with the delegation of authority from the Administrator for such purposes, and submit to the President, through the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, his recommendation thereon.

§ 1710.5 *Processing the request of a Governor for a declaration of a "major disaster".* (a) The Regional Administrator shall forward the Governor's request, together with his report and recommendations, to the Administrator.

(b) The Administrator shall forward the Governor's request to the President, together with his recommendation as to action by the President thereon. In formulating his recommendation, the Administrator shall consider:

(1) Concerning a declaration:

(i) The severity and extent of the disaster;

(ii) The reasonableness of State and local efforts in relation to the severity of the disaster, the resources and funds available to State and local governments for the alleviation of damage resulting from the disaster, and the operational disaster plans of the State and local governments;

(iii) The extent and nature of Federal assistance requested;

(iv) The report and recommendation of the Regional Administrator;

(v) Any other available information.

§ 1710.6 *Initiation of Federal assistance.* Upon a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists, the Administrator will immediately initiate action to provide Federal assistance in accordance with such declaration, allocation of funds by the President, applicable law and this part. The determination of the President, with respect to the declaration of a major disaster, will be promptly transmitted to the Governor of the State concerned.

§ 1710.7 *Allocations to the Administrator.* Upon allocation of funds by the President to the Administrator to provide assistance to State and local governments in a major disaster, funds so allocated may be reallocated by the Administrator: (a) (1) Upon a showing of need, to the State and local governments for utilization for the purposes of the act; (2) for providing direct assistance to the States for the purposes set forth in section 3 of the act; and (b) for reimbursement of any Federal agency for any of its authorized expenditures directed by the Administrator pursuant to sections 3 and 7 in connection with a major disaster: *Provided, however,* That such reimbursement of Federal agencies shall be made in accordance with the regulations of the Administrator and subject to the concurrence of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

§ 1710.8 *Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement.* (a) Upon the declaration of a major disaster, a Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement will be executed by the Governor (or his authorized representative) acting for the State and the appropriate Regional Administrator, acting for the Federal Government. Such Agreement shall provide for the manner in which Federal assistance is to be made available and contain the assurance of the State that a reasonable amount of the funds of the State, local governments or other agencies therein will be expended in alleviating damage caused by the disaster. The Agreement will also contain such other terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of the act, Executive Orders 10427 and 10737, and this part, as the Administrator may require, including but not limited to a clause which contains the requirements set forth in § 1710.16.

(b) The Agreement may provide for assistance to be furnished by other Federal agencies, financial assistance to be furnished for protective and other work for the protection of life and property debris and wreckage clearance, and emergency repairs and temporary replacement of essential public facilities of local governments, or other assistance to be provided pursuant to the act and in accordance with this part.

(c) In the event the President has allocated funds to the Administrator for use in connection with a major disaster, every Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement shall contain the following provision:

"Federal assistance under this Agreement and applicable law and regulations shall not exceed the sum of $_____. This sum includes the amount of $_____ to be reserved by the Administrator for such reallocations as he deems proper, including such amount as he may determine necessary for the reimbursement of other Federal agencies for their expenditures in connection with furnishing assistance in this disaster. Not more than $_____ shall be available for transfer to the State under this Agreement, and project applications submitted under this Agreement and FCDA regulations will not be approved in excess of this amount."

(d) In the event funds are to be transferred to a State for disaster relief purposes under an allocation made by the Administrator, every Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement shall contain, and the State and its political subdivisions will agree to, the following provision:

"In the event that a State or local government violates any of the conditions imposed upon disaster relief assistance under law, this Agreement or FCDA regulations, the Administrator will notify the State of said violation and the necessary corrective measures, and will notify the State that additional financial assistance for the purpose of the project in connection with which the violation occurred will be withheld until such violation has been corrected: *Provided*, That if the Administrator, after such notice to the State, is not satisfied with the corrective measures taken to comply with his notification, the Administrator will notify the State that further financial assistance will be withheld for the project for which it has been determined that a violation exists, or for all or any portion of financial assistance which has or is to be made available to the State or local governments for the purpose of disaster relief assistance under the provisions of this Agreement, FCDA regulations and the act."

§ 1710.9 *Project applications.* (a) Federal financial assistance shall be provided on the basis of project applications submitted by the State and local governments and approved by the Regional Administrator pursuant to the Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement approved and in accordance with this part. The project application will provide the basis of a request for an advance or a reimbursement for such expenditure: *Provided*, That the total of all advances and requests for reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of financial assistance stipulated in the aforementioned agreement.

(b) Payments will be made directly to the State for its own use or for the use of the particular local government.

(c) If a project application is approved without change by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, signed copies thereof evidencing such approval shall be returned to the State.

(d) If FCDA's approval of the project application is made subject to revisions or additional conditions, the project application may be given provisional approval and returned to the State and through the State to the political subdivision, if applicable) for consent to such revisions or additional conditions. If the State (and the political subdivision, if applicable) accepts such revisions or additional conditions, it shall so signify by signing and returning the project application.

(e) If disapproved, the project application shall be returned to the State with a statement of the reasons for such disapproval.

(f) Project applications shall be submitted not later than ninety days following the date of the President's declaration of a major disaster. If the circumstances of the disaster are such as to make an immediate detailed assessment of damage impossible, the Regional Administrator may extend this period provided that the extension does not conflict with the time limits established under § 1710.16: *Provided, however*, That if the project application is disapproved by the Regional Administrator, because of inadequacy of information, it may be resubmitted by the State within thirty days of the date of the return to the State: *And provided further*, That if again disapproved by the Regional Administrator, it may be resubmitted, in writing, within thirty days of such disapproval through the Regional Administrator with any further justification for consideration by the Administrator.

(g) Every project application shall contain a certification by the Governor, or his authorized representative, that Federal financial assistance involved will be, or has been, expended in accordance with applicable law and regulations thereunder.

§ 1710.10 *Criteria of eligibility for financial assistance.* Federal financial assistance under Public Law 875 shall be limited to protective work and other work for the protection of life and property, debris and wreckage clearance, and emergency repairs and temporary replacement of essential public facilities of local governments, including provisions for temporary housing or emergency shelter.

(a) *Protective work.* In providing financial assistance for the performance on public or private lands of protective or other work essential to the preservation of life and property, the following criteria shall apply:

(1) When necessary to preserve life, protective and other work shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to remove the immediate threats to health and safety.

(2) When necessary to preserve property, protective and other work shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to prevent immediate damage to such property.

(b) *Debris and wreckage clearance.* In providing financial assistance for clearing of debris and wreckage, the following criteria shall apply:

(1) Clearing of debris and wreckage may be accomplished on public property which is essential to the immediate resumption of essential public services.

(2) Clearance of debris and wreckage may also be accomplished under this paragraph upon public or private property, when the public health or safety is endangered or threatened.

(c) *Emergency repairs and temporary replacements.* In providing financial assistance for making emergency repairs to and temporary replacements of public facilities of local governments which have been damaged or destroyed, the following criteria shall apply:

(1) Emergency repairs and temporary replacements shall be made only to those facilities the operation of which is essential to health, safety or welfare.

(2) Assistance in making emergency repairs or temporary replacements shall be limited to providing for the resumption of essential public services until such time as permanent repairs or replacements may be made, except when specifically authorized by the Administrator pursuant to subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) A Federal financial contribution toward the permanent replacement of a public facility, in lieu of and in an amount no greater than that estimated to be required for the temporary replacement or emergency repair, may be authorized where such permanent replacement will expeditiously permit the resumption of the essential public service provided by the facility.

(d) *Temporary housing or emergency shelter.* In providing assistance under this section for temporary housing or other emergency shelter for persons requiring such housing or shelter as a result of the disaster, the following criteria shall apply:

(1) Prior to provision of temporary housing or other emergency shelter, a determination of the need for same will be made by the Regional Administrator, after consultation and survey of available facilities by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the American National Red Cross, and such officials of State and local governments as he deems appropriate.

(2) Assistance for temporary housing or emergency shelter shall be limited to the minimum required to provide shelter during such period of time as would be reasonably necessary to permit the construction or repair of permanent housing in the area or relocation of displaced persons in permanent housing in unaffected areas.

§ 1710. 11 *State action in connection with Federal assistance.* (a) The Governor of the State shall designate an appropriate State official, Board or Committee which shall review all project applications. In addition, the Governor (or his designee) shall certify that the project application meets all the requirements and conditions of the Agreement, the act, the regulations thereunder, and such other terms established by the Administrator.

(b) Federal funds shall be controlled in accordance with accepted or prescribed methods of accounting, identification and administrative responsibilities. Representatives of the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the General Accounting Office shall have access during normal business hours to the books and records of the State, local governments, and other agencies relating to Federal financial assistance under the act.

(c) Procurement of work and services under project applications hereunder must comply with all statutes, regulations and ordinances covering procurement of such supplies and services by such State or the political subdivision thereof.

§ 1710.12 *Assistance rendered by Federal agencies.* (a) Upon the declaration of a major disaster, the Administrator may direct any Federal agency, and such Federal agency shall provide assistance to State and local governments by:

(1) Utilizing or lending its equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel and other resources, other than the extension of credit;

(2) Distributing through the American National Red Cross, or otherwise, medicine, food, or other consumable supplies;

(3) Donating or lending equipment and supplies surplus to the needs of the Federal Government in accordance with the provisions of § 1710.13;

(4) Performing on public or private lands protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, clearing debris and wreckage, making emergency repairs to, and temporary replacement of, public facilities of local governments damaged or destroyed in a major disaster.

(b) The Administrator will coordinate the activities of Federal agencies in providing disaster assistance and may direct any Federal agency to furnish such assistance as he determines appropriate.

(c) Assistance to be furnished by any Federal agency under paragraph (a) (4) of this section shall be subject to the same criteria of eligibility provided for under § 1710.10.

(d) Assistance under paragraph (a) of this section, when directed by the Administrator, shall not affect the authority of any Federal agency to provide disaster relief assistance independent of the act: *Provided*, Such disaster relief assistance by other Federal agencies shall be subject to the coordination of the Administrator.

§ 1710.13 *Federal assistance by loan or donation of Federal surplus property to the States.* (a) The States shall, when available, make maximum utilization of Federal surplus property.

(b) The Federal Government will donate or lend equipment and supplies determined to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government, to States for use or distribution by them for the purposes of the act, including the restoration of public facilities damaged or destroyed in such disaster and the essential rehabilitation of individuals in need as a result of such major disaster. The loan or donation of such surplus property shall be made to the States upon the basis of a certification by the State that such property is usable and necessary for disaster relief purposes, and will be made in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the General Services Administration.

(c) The States may obtain information on the availability of surplus property from the State surplus property agency, or the State agency designated for such purposes under State law. Assistance and information with regard to property which may be usable or necessary for disaster relief purposes may also be available from the Regional Coordinator of Surplus Property of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or the appropriate FCDA Region.

(d) Property acquired by State and local governments under the Contributions Program of the FCDA, or which has been donated to the States for Civil Defense purposes pursuant to the FCDA Surplus Property Program, may be utilized by the States and local governments therein in combating the effects of major disasters. When property so utilized is consumed, damaged, or destroyed, the State or local government may be eligible for Federal financial assistance to repair or replace such property: *Provided, however,* When such property is damaged, consumed, or destroyed in combating the effects of a major disaster, replacement by the State or local government may be waived by the FCDA.

(e) Surplus property which may be utilized in combating the effects of a major disaster may not be donated to the States for this purpose prior to the declaration of a major disaster: *Provided, however,* That for replacement purposes of property damaged, consumed, or destroyed in combating the effects of a major disaster, the State or local government may be eligible to receive donated surplus property for such purposes; or, in the discretion of the Administrator, Federal financial assistance for such replacement under this part or under the FCDA Contributions Program may be extended to such State or local government.

§ 1710.14 *The American National Red Cross.* The disaster relief capabilities of the American National Red Cross shall be utilized to the maximum extent. Where practical, the distribution of medicine, food, and other consumable supplies shall be made by the American National Red Cross in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the American National Red Cross. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross.

§ 1710.15 *Changes effective July 1, 1959.* (a) Effective July 1, 1959, Federal assistance under Public Law 875 in any State will be available only after the Governor of that State certifies that the total of State and local expenditures and obligations (or resources utilized) by the government of each State, local government thereof, or other agencies (over and above their normal expenditures) for disaster relief purposes exceeds an amount published annually by the Administrator as the minimum for that State in that disaster and for all disasters during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the request for assistance under Public Law 875.

(b) The Administrator, in unusual circumstances, or in disasters in which exceptional destruction and/or suffering and hardship have occurred, may waive in whole or in part this requirement.

§ 1710.16 *Time limits.* Federal assistance extended under the act shall terminate upon notice by the Administrator to the Governor of the State or upon the expiration of one year from the date of notification to the Governor of the President's determination that a major disaster exists, whichever is first, except that upon a showing of unusual circumstances, the Administrator, with the consent of the President, may extend this period: *Provided,* That, upon a showing of the need and with the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator may extend such termination dates, for such purposes and such periods of time as he may determine to be necessary, with respect to disaster relief assistance solely for agricultural purposes.

§ 1710.17 *Utilization of State and local agencies.* In carrying out disaster relief assistance under the Act and this part, any Federal agency is authorized to accept and utilize, with the consent of the State or local government, the services, personnel, materials and facilities of such State or local agency in connection with the disaster: *Provided, however,* Such utilization shall not be considered to make such services, personnel, materials, or facilities, Federal in nature, or to make the State, local governments or agencies thereof an arm or agent of the Federal Government.

Effective date. This part shall take effect upon the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Approved: May 13, 1958.

[SEAL] LEO A. HOEGH, *Administrator.*

[F.R. Doc. 58-3935; Filed, May 26, 1958; 8:45 a.m.]

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS

NOTICE OF MINIMUM STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the President under Executive Order 10427 of January 16, 1953, Executive Order 10737 of October 29, 1957, Executive Order 10773 of July 1, 1958, and Executive Order 10782 of September 6, 1958 (18 F.R. 407, 22 F.R. 8799, 23 F.R. 5061, and 23 F.R. 6971); by virtue of the act of September 30, 1950, entitled "An act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes" (42 U.S.C. 1855–1855g), as amended; and in furtherance of the requirements of section 1710.15 of the Federal Civil Defense Administration (now Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization) Federal Disaster Assistance Regulations (23 F.R. 3636), reading in part as follows:

"(a) Effective July 1, 1959, Federal assistance under Public Law 875 in any State will be available only after the Governor of that State certifies that the total of State and local expenditures and obligations (or resources utilized) by the government of such State, local government thereof, or other agencies (over and above their normal expenditures) for disaster relief purposes exceeds an amount published annually by the Administrator as the minimum for that State in that disaster and for all disasters during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the request for assistance under Public Law 875."

The following annual schedule of minimum State and local expenditures and obligations shall be effective July 1, 1959:

Minimum of $250,000: Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Wyoming.

Minimum of $500,000: Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah.

Minimum of $1 million: Alabama, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, West Virginia.

Minimum of $1,500,000: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington.

Minimum of $2 million: Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Wisconsin.

Minimum of $2,500,000: Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas.

Minimum of $3 million: California, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures and obligations (or resources utilized) for disaster relief purposes, as used herein, are those which are over and above normal expenditures. Expenditures for usual recurring emergency costs in firefighting; snow removal; street, road, and bridge maintenance; mosquito control, etc., from regular appropriations for these purposes, are considered to be normal expenditures.

Dated: March 11, 1959.

LEO A. HOEGH,
Director.

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